

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

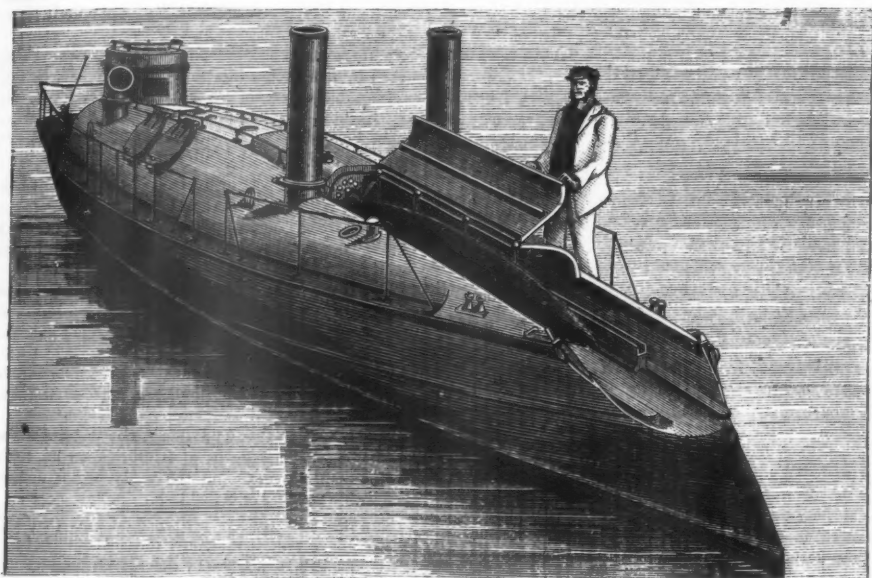
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TORPEDO BOAT WITH STEAM IMPULSE GEAR.



ABOVE we give an illustration, taken from *Engineering*, of one of the second-class torpedo boats which Messrs. Yarrow and Co. have constructed for the English Government; these boats form part of the equipment of the large war vessels in the English Navy, and consequently both the dimensions and weight are very limited. *Engineering* says: "The system formerly adopted for discharging the torpedo from this class of boat may be briefly described as follows: On each side of the boat there was a skeleton steel cradle or frame provided with suitable guides into which the torpedoes were placed. These cradles were slung in davits and arranged so that they could be easily lowered below the surface of the water. When the torpedo was completely immersed it was allowed to pass out of the cradle by its own mechanism, taking a direction parallel to the boat itself, and very excellent practice has been made with this plan; but as a considerable loss of time must clearly ensue in the lowering and starting, and as it was found difficult to aim when the boat was travelling at anything but a very low speed, this arrangement was not satisfactory. About four years ago Messrs. Yarrow and Co. proposed to the Admiralty to adopt a system of steam impulse, and with a view to test by experiment whether it could be efficiently carried out, they fitted up a small launch with gear suitable for firing a torpedo of one-third the weight of the real one; this was tested, and the arrangement was so far successful that the authorities determined to adopt the plan in the second-class torpedo boats then being constructed for the Navy; it consisted in building into the forward part of the hull—as will be seen from the illustration—two troughs or half tubes, parallel to each other, in which the two torpedoes comprising the armament of the craft lie ready for use. Immediately behind, and under a steel covering are a couple of impulse tubes, consisting simply of two long thin steel cylinders, provided with pistons and piston rods, the forward end of which press against the extreme after end of the torpedo. There are hinged covers which are lowered when the torpedo is in its place; this steam impulse gear is so arranged that at the will of the officer in charge, either one or both torpedoes can be instantaneously ejected by steam from the main boiler without causing any loss of speed to the boat or necessitating the presence of any of the crew on deck. The speed of one of the second-class torpedo boats loaded, built for the Admiralty, took place on the Thames last year, when 17.37 knots were obtained. After the speed

trials were terminated, the steam impulse gear was tested at Portsmouth, and was found to be highly satisfactory, being, without doubt, far better than the side cradle system previously in use."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Army Appropriation bill for 1884-5 has at last been reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations. It appropriates \$24,259,450, being \$422,800 less than the appropriation of last year, and \$2,680,668 less than the estimates for the year. It provides that, hereafter, any paymaster of the rank of major who has served twenty years in the United States Army as a commissioned officer may, upon his own application or by direction of the President, be placed upon the retired list of the Army, until the Pay Department shall be reduced to twenty-eight members, as follows: One Paymaster General, with the rank of brigadier general; one Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of colonel; one Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; and twenty-five paymasters, with the rank of major; and no more appointments of paymasters shall be made in the Pay Department until the number shall be reduced below twenty-five majors, and thereafter the number of officers in the Pay Department shall not exceed twenty-eight officers."

The estimate of the cost of the ration is reduced from 23 cents to 20 cents, and it is provided that "Subsistence supplies to officers and enlisted men shall be made at cost price only; and the cost price of each article shall be understood, in all cases of such sales, to be the invoice price of the last lot of that article received by the officer making the sale prior to the first day of the month in which the sale is made." Also—

That hereafter all purchases of regular and miscellaneous supplies for the Army furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for immediate use shall be made by the officers of that Department, under direction of the Secretary of War, at the places nearest the points where they are needed, the conditions of cost and quality being equal; but when time shall permit, purchases shall be made at the regularly established depots of the Army; *Provided, also*, That all purchases of said supplies shall be made by contract, after public notice of not less than ten days for small amounts for immediate use, and of not less than thirty to sixty days whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the circumstances of the case and conditions of the service shall warrant such extension of time. The award in every case shall be made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable article, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids. The Quartermaster General shall report all purchases of supplies furnished by his Department, with their cost price and place of delivery, annually to Congress: *Provided further*, That in time of peace the number of draught and pack animals in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army shall not exceed six thousand, and that all transportation of stores by private parties for the Army shall be done by contract: *Provided, also*,

That fuel in kind may be issued to officers of the Army when on duty at any military post or station west of the Mississippi, not to exceed the allowance fixed by the present regulations of the Army.

The number of horses purchased for the cavalry, artillery, Indian scouts, and such infantry as may be mounted, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service. All purchases of horses "shall be made by contract, after legal advertisement, by the Quartermaster's Department, under instructions of the Secretary of War, the horses to be inspected under the orders of the General commanding the Army; and no horse shall be received and paid for until duly inspected. The Quartermaster General shall report to Congress annually all purchases and contracts for horses, mules, and military supplies for the Army furnished by his Department."

The sum of \$250,000 is set aside from the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department for "the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of more than ten days, at the rate of fifty cents per day for mechanics, artisans, and school teachers, and thirty-five cents per day for clerks, teamsters, and laborers." This is an increase over former payments for such services of 15 cents per day for mechanics, artisans, and school teachers, and 10 cents per day for teamsters and laborers.

The total number of civilian employees, including agents, superintendents, mechanics, packing teamsters, train masters, etc., has been reduced to 1,000. It is provided that:

For the better accomplishment of the object of the acts authorizing the construction of the railroads hereinafter referred to, and the better to secure to the Government the use and benefit of the same, all acts authorizing the building and construction of those railroads which have received, in addition to land grants, Government aid by loan or guarantee of bonds by the United States, and all other acts, parts of acts, and provisions having relation thereto, are hereby so altered, amended, and modified that hereafter the compensation paid or allowed for the carrying and transportation of the property or troops of the United States by such railroads, road companies or their assigns or successors shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service.

No expenditure exceeding \$500 shall be made upon any building or military post without the approval of the Secretary of War for the same and upon detailed estimates from the Quartermaster's Department. The amount to be paid out the services of civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department is limited to \$1,500,000, and it is provided that no employee paid therefrom shall receive as salary more than \$150 per month, unless the same shall be specially fixed by law; that the office or employment of forage master be abolished; and that hereafter all disbursements of money in the Quartermaster's Department shall be made by bonded officers.

The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General as many post quartermaster sergeants, not to exceed 100, as he may deem necessary for the interests of the service; said sergeants to be selected by examination from the most competent enlisted men of the Army who have served at least four years, and whose character and education shall fit them to take charge of public property and to act as clerks and assistants to post and other quartermasters: post quartermaster-sergeants to perform, so far as practicable, the duties of storekeepers and clerks in lieu of citizen employees, they to receive forty dollars per month and the allowances of an ordnance sergeant.

For quarters for the non-commissioned staff of the Army, as sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, commissary-sergeants, ordnance-sergeants, veterinary surgeons, wagon and forage masters, and chief musicians and chief trumpeters, and principal musicians, \$25,000 is appropriated; for construction of quarters adjacent to the hospitals for hospital stewards, as recommended by the Surgeon General of the Army, including the pay of enlisted men employed on extra duty in the same, \$15,000; for erection of a small

building as quarters for a sergeant, whose duties require him to live near the torpedo property under his immediate charge, \$1,300; and for field guns and metal carriages, \$15,000. The bill provides, finally, that hereafter officers of the Medical Department shall take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission or appointment, and shall be so borne on the official Army Register.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN THOS. H. HANDBURY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited Washington this week on Congressional business.

MAJOR F. M. COXE, Paymaster, U. S. A., has bid adieu to friends in San Francisco and established a pay office at Tucson, Arizona.

SURGEON F. L. TOWN, U. S. A., and Lieutenants Daniel Courtman, and F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Infantry, have been elected vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, Vancouver.

COLONEL ALEX. PIPER, 1st Artillery, has entered upon duty at the headquarters of his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco.

PROFESSOR L. F. PRUD'HOMME, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

MAJOR General Hancock, and Captain Wharton, A. D. C., rejoined at Governor's Island, early in the week, from their visit to Fort Monroe.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., has about decided to encamp his command this summer at Colonial Beach, Va., the superior military authorities consenting.

FEW may remember William Wallace Hunter who entered the Navy in 1822, and resigned in 1861, but he celebrated his eighty-first birthday, April 16, and on that day at Thibodaux, La., gave away his grandniece, Miss Tompkins, in marriage.

At a recent meeting and public reception of the G. A. R., at Vancouver, Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U. S. A., retired, Department commander, responded to the address of welcome. Miss Isabelle Haughey, daughter of Capt. James Haughey, U. S. A., sang several patriotic pieces and the band of the 21st U. S. Infantry furnished the music.

LIEUTENANT James Curry, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a brief absence.

THE Omaha Herald says: "Doctor Ives, now on duty at headquarters will shortly be made happy by the receipt of a commission from Washington which will transform him into a full fledged assistant surgeon."

REAR Admiral C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., arrived in New York, from Europe, on Saturday last, and registered at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BLOCKSON, 6th Cavalry, started from Fort Bowie, A. T., this week, on an extended leave.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, is busy getting Light Battery K at the Presidio of San Francisco in good trim for an extended march through California. It will be remembered that this battery had a most successful march last year under Major Sangar.

CAPTAIN Patrick Quasick, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Sill, I. T., from leave.

COUNT Von Moltke, notwithstanding his years, appeared in the Prussian Landtag last week and made a speech on the subject of military pensions.

Mrs. Colonel Stacey has made and sent to General Sherman a life size head of Ju (or Hoo) the Apache Chief, in response copper work. The work has been greatly admired and shows great talent. The likeness to the old desperado is excellent. Mrs. Stacey had nothing to guide her but her recollections of the Indian, having seen him once at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

At the termination a few days ago of the Polar Conference at Vienna, Lieutenant P. H. Ray, 8th U. S. Infantry, and his associate delegates were presented to the Emperor of Austria.

GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., on a brief leave from Fort Snelling, registered in New York early in the week at the Brevoort House. He called upon General Hancock on Wednesday.

A BROOKLYN pickpocket, on Sunday last, eased Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Olitz, U. S. N., of his gold watch and chain, valued at \$150.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., arrived in New York early in the week from California, and reported to General Hancock at Governor's Island for assignment to a post in the East.

GENERAL Sherman has formally declined the appointment of Brigadier-General of the Militia of the Eastern Division of Missouri, tendered him last week by Governor Crittenden.

MAJOR Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General, who is due in Arizona early in June, will, with his family, spend the month of May in Vermont.

CAPTAIN Geo. M. Wheeler, U. S. A., is at present stopping in New York City for medical treatment.

LIEUT. W. P. EVERETT, 4th U. S. Artillery, started from Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week, to report at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE jewel box of Miss Nichols, daughter of Rear-Admiral Nichols, U. S. N., was recently abstracted from her room at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

CAPTAIN J. W. FULLMAN, U. S. A., and family, have arrived at Fort Wingate, N. M.

CHAPELAIN C. C. PIERCE, U. S. A., will leave Fort Riley, Kas., this week, to remain on leave until June 30, and then will return to civil life.

GENERALS Pope and Angur arrived in Washington this week, to sit on the Swain Court of Inquiry, which meets on Monday next.

CAPTAIN Samuel McKeever, 2d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Cœur d'Alene, registered at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

ALREADY many in the United States are looking forward to an imposing celebration in 1892 of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, the unveiling of a magnificent statue of Columbus in Central Park being included.

GEN. D. S. Stanley, the Commander of the Department of Texas, and Gen. T. M. Vincent, the Adjutant General of that Department were at West Point together.

THE Court-martial sitting at the Norfolk Navy-yard for the trial of Lieutenant Moore, has concluded its labors.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., is the recipient of many social attentions at Omaha, and his tour as Department Commander is proving an exceedingly pleasant one.

OUR St. Augustine correspondent writes: "After four years' service as Regimental Q. M., Lieutenant Edward Davis, 3d U. S. Artillery, has relinquished that position. Gen. Gibson has not yet appointed a successor."

LIEUT. R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUT. E. A. GARLINGTON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has joined his troop at Fort Buford. While in St. Paul he was interviewed by the Pioneer Press as to the Greely Relief Expedition, and expressed himself as sanguine of the best results.

GEN. Vogdes, U. S. A., who resides in Brooklyn, will soon have his son, Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, near him, as recent transfers take him from Fort Monroe to Fort Columbus.

THE Boston papers announce the death, at an advanced age, of Mr. John L. Payson, of that city, who, as U. S. Consul, at Messina, from 1827 to 1845, was distinguished for hospitality, especially to our naval officers in the Mediterranean.

Or the lecture recently delivered at Vallejo, Cal., by Chaplain David Wills, U. S. A., on "The Glories of a Young Man under Sixty," the Chronicle says: "The lecture was far superior to the one of the preceding evening, and offered an opportunity for the display of the Doctor's fine oratorical and reasoning powers. This opportunity was well improved, and the lecturer scored a triumph which will insure him a larger hearing should he visit Vallejo again." Chaplain Wills will shortly take post at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

THE Rockland (Me.) Courier-Gazette, upon the question of what shall be done with about \$30,000 representing the residue of the estate of the late Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, says: "We suggest that a portion be diverted to the purpose of erecting a suitable monument above the grave of Admiral Thatcher's grandfather, in Thomaston. The last resting place of the famous Gen. Knox, the friend of Washington, lies uncared for. The grass grows over it rankly; only a slight, cheap marble shaft serves to indicate its whereabouts to strangers. Before this money is expended on foreign missions let a part at least go into a home mission, that the grave of the illustrious Knox be fittingly ornamented, as well as those of others of Admiral Thatcher's relatives in its near vicinity. Too long, it seems to us, has the grave of Gen. Knox lain overgrown and neglected. Nearly every vestige of that famous soldier's existence in these parts has already disappeared. It seems right that his grave at least should be marked by a monument of no mean proportions."

CAPTAIN J. M. THOMPSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Supply, I. T., is the first, we believe, who has received a sharpshooter's certificate under the recent target practice orders from the Headquarters of the Army. His score is as follows: 200 yards, 92, 92, 96 per cent.; 300 yards, 88, 88, 92 per cent.; 400 yards, 88, 88, 88 per cent.; 500 yards, 88, 88, 88 per cent.; 600 yards, 88, 88, 88 per cent.; 700 yards, 88, 88, 88 per cent.; 800 yards, 88, 88, 88 per cent.; 900 yards, 80, 84, 92 per cent.; 1,000 yards, 80, 88, 84 per cent.

GEN. Schofield moved his headquarters into the Pullman building, Chicago, on Monday, of this week.

CAPT. W. R. MAIZE, 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Hays, Kas., was a visitor, at Fort Leavenworth, early in the week, being, while there, the guest of Capt. Wheaton.

THE Norfolk Landmark says: "Civil Engineer P. O. Aserson left for Washington, April 25, for the purpose of serving on a board to examine and report upon pump machinery for the dry dock at Mare Island. The board will visit various cities and go as far north as Nova Scotia."

SECRETARY Lincoln, Secretary Chandler, Admiral Porter and others, on their way from Washington to Fort Monroe, calling at the Navy-yard, at Norfolk, Va., where they were received with a salute of 17 guns, and due hospitality was shown them by Commodore Mayo and his officers.

COMMANDER C. D. SIGSBEE, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

PASSED Assistant Engineer Herwig and bride are still in Europe, on their wedding tour, at last accounts, at Munich, Germany.

ADVISES from Norfolk, Va., state that the report that Commander J. F. McGinness, U. S. N., is to be detached from the Ossipee on account of illness is untrue.

COL. Ewart, C. B., of the British army, registered this week at the Victoria Hotel, and Lieutenant Thomas Cochran, of the British Navy, at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City.

COL. A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., visited St. Louis early in the week, on business pertaining to the Leavenworth Military Prison.

LIEUT. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, was to start North from New Orleans this week, on a visit, to extend until the latter part of June.

LIEUTS. C. A. Stedman and A. B. Jackson, 9th Cavalry, have been on a brief visit to Fort Leavenworth, returning to Fort Riley early in the week.

CAPT. D. M. SCOTT, 1st U. S. Infantry, is due at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, the latter part of this or early next week.

GENS. Gibbon and Dandv, U. S. A., rejoined at Omaha early in the week, from a trip to Fort Niobrara.

LIEUT.-COMDR. R. E. IMPEY, U. S. N., late of the U. S. S. Quinneburg, European Station, is visiting his friends in Newark, Ohio.

THE Board purchasing cavalry horses for the Departments of Dakota, Platte, Missouri and Texas is finding a more meagre market than had been expected.

Mrs. Sellers, the widow of the late Major E. E. Sellers, 10th Infantry, will in all probability take up her residence at Batavia, her former home, where her parents, now deceased, resided for many years.

GEN. Gibbon and Gen. Dandy have returned to Omaha, after a tour of inspection of the Northern posts in the Dept. of the Platte.

FROM the Omaha papers we learn that General William Myers, U. S. A. (retired) is now at the Millard Hotel in that city, looking after his many interests there. He owns a large quantity of cattle and land in Eastern Nebraska, and will probably erect business blocks upon some of his city lots in Omaha during the present season.

FROM a recent report of the Omaha Board of Trade, it is observed that General Dandy, Chief Quartermaster; General Hawkins, Chief Commissary, Dept. Platte and Captain McCauley, Depot Quartermaster, have been elected honorary members.

PRINCE Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, is to be raised to the peerage, with the title of the Duke of Dublin, when he becomes of age, January 8, 1885. He will reside in London.

Miss Kitty Marshall, daughter of Capt. Marshall, Depot Quartermaster, St. Paul, Minn., has gone to Denver for a visit.

LIEUT. A. O. TAYLOR, 2d Artillery, now on leave of absence is enjoying the bracing air of California, on his farm near Cottonwood, Shasta Co., in the valley of the Sacramento, and within 25 miles of Mt. Shasta.

THE Board of Officers convened at Fort Omaha, Dept. Platte, have reported against the advisability of the artificial lake proposed there by Colonel Carlin, 4th Infantry—the reports of the Post Surgeon and the Medical Director of the Dept. Platte, stating that the lack of drainage would make it a fruitful source of sickness to the garrison. The new brick Guard house and a double set of brick officers' quarters there are rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

COLONEL Black, of the 23d Infantry, has had, by permission of its author, Colonel Henry's pamphlet, on shooting, reprinted, by his regimental press, for the use of the men of his regiment.

It is expected that Col. S. C. Lyford will be appointed by the President as the War Department representative, and that he will be chairman of the Executive Board of the New Orleans Exhibition. It will be remembered that Col. Lyford was chairman of the Executive Board at the Centennial Exhibition.

EX-SECRETARY Robeson was first beaten in the New Jersey Republican Convention by his old antagonist, Senator Sewall, and then by a colored man for alternate. It would seem that Mr. Robeson has ceased to be popular even in New Jersey.

THE Bachelors gave a charming and delightful reception at the residence of Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, 14 Wiltoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 25. The german was led by Mr. Wm. H. Cooper. The favors were very elegant, consisting of bouquets for the ladies, corsages, silver pins, Japanese bric-a-brac, bangles, and fans; for the gentlemen, gold scarf pins and silver match boxes. Supper was served by Green, of the West End Hotel, Long Branch. The music was by Ernest Meyer and Geisman. Mrs. Page Dennis and Mrs. Wm. Scharzwald, of So. Portland Ave., received the guests. Among those present were Miss Morris, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mr. Knox, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Tahya, Mr. Beebe and Miss Hildreth of New York, Mr. Hendricks, Miss Beymer, Mr. Sagar, Miss Tuttle, Mr. Parsons of London, England; Miss Carrie Tuttle, Mr. Squier, Miss Elmendorf, Mr. Hildreth and Miss Lockwood of New York, Mr. Gillette, Miss Gowan, Mr. G. C. Dennis, Miss Scharzwald, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Honeman, Miss Pollard, Mr. Rogers, Miss Bessie Fitch, N. Y.; Mr. McGinness, Miss Gillette, Paymaster Thompson, U. S. N.; Miss Paige of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Dougherty, Mr. Fenchtwanger, Miss M. Tuttle, Mr. Blakemore, Miss Shively, Mr. Hall, Miss Astor, Mr. Cummings, Miss Towne, Mr. Hickox, Miss Searle, Mr. Allen, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Mulford of New York, Miss Powers, Mr. Morton, Miss Rogers, and Mr. G. H. Cooper, Jr.

THE Vancouver Independent, of April 17, writes: Lieut. C. A. Williams has been recommended by Gen. Moore for regimental quartermaster, to succeed the late Lieut. Ross. Gen. N. A. Miles and Major A. S. Kimball, left Sunday for San Francisco on official business. They will be absent several weeks, and expect to return via Boise City and Walla Walla. Miss Flossie Kimball, daughter of Major Kimball, had the misfortune to break an arm while exercising at the post gymnasium last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Wilcox set the fractured limb, and the little lady is doing as nicely as can be expected under the circumstances.

THE Chicago *N-tos*, in an article upon Henry Irving, the actor—who has finished his tour in America and sailed for home on Wednesday of this week—says:

In a recent conversation, Capt. Lee, of the Regular Army, said that Irving's death in "Louis XI." was the most natural bit of acting he had ever seen. He had been a witness of numerous shooting affairs upon the border, and he had noticed that when a man was shot his head fell forward upon his breast, and his body fell in the direction indicated by the head. Capt. Lee visited the field of Gettysburg the day after the battle, and he found the dead, in 99 out of 100 cases, lying flat upon their faces. American painters invariably represent the dead upon the battle-field as lying upon their backs. Perhaps they do this for the purpose of delineating death upon the countenances. The French painters as invariably represent the dead with their faces downward, preferring to more subtly convey the idea of death by an outstretched arm, a convulsively clenched hand, or some other small but hideously artistic detail of the phenomenon of death. Irving is the only actor we know of who has defied every stage tradition and custom, and dies on the stage as people off the stage die.

A Fort Townsend correspondent writes: "In one of the companies now stationed here is a soldier who, twenty-three years ago, was a private in Company H of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and participated in the defence of Fort Sumter during its bombardment in 1861."

Dr. Cuyler, a writer in the New York *Tribune* says: "Though a Southerner by birth, he was opposed to secession by conviction, and his devotion to the Union was unswerving. His military record is without spot or blemish. As a soldier he was an honor to the profession of arms; as a doctor he was a blessing and a comfort to all, high and low, who fell under his care; as a man he was true in every relation of life. Intelligent, educated, kind, considerate, patient, just, genial, courteous, with the highest sense of honor and taking an active part in the affairs of his time, the world is better for his having lived in it. In his life, the son, the husband, the father, the friend, the soldier, the surgeon, the patriot, may find an example worthy of imitation. He was a gentleman of the olden time, respected and loved by all who knew him. The remembrance of his pure character and spotless life will dwell with all who reverence the highest type of manhood."

THE San Francisco *Argonaut*, of April 19, says:

Major F. Mears, commanding at Fort Yale, D. T., met with a severe accident last month, slipping on the ice, causing a compound fracture of the ankle joint. The Major at last accounts was progressing favorably, and is expected by Mrs. Mears, who resides in San Francisco, in the early part of May on a leave of absence. J. W. Carlin, Navy, is at the Palace. Lieut. Cotton, Army, has been enjoying a few days' sojourn at Monterey. Hugh Bodman, Navy, is in the city. Capt. Gordon Winslow, Army, has been spending the week in the city. During the past few weeks a number of ladies and gentlemen have formed themselves into a musical club, consisting of forty members, among whom are Major and Mrs. Haskins, of the Previdio; Major and Mrs. Jones, Engineer Corps; Dr. and Mrs. Lawlor, George W. Sharon, Miss Stinson, Lieut. Broadbent, of the *Coryna*; Capt. and Mrs. Hall, and Misses Connelley and Mrs. Meixia. Lt. C. E. Wood, 21st Inf., has removed with his family to Portland, where he has commenced the practice of law, having tendered his resignation.

UNDER recent orders the commissioned roster of Fort Brady, Mich., will shortly include Captains Humpson and Lacey, and Lieutenants Burbank, Paulding, and Schollenberger, 10th U. S. Infantry, while Captains Parke and Kirkman, and Lieutenants Drum, Cranston, and Clay, will bid farewell to Brady and quarter at Fort Wayne.

COLONEL C. W. Foster, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster's Department, is preparing at Baltimore to turn over his duties at that place to Captain G. C. Smith, daily expected from Oregon.

CAPTAIN J. W. Clous, U. S. A., Judge Advocate of the Headquarters, Department of Texas, has, after a thorough and satisfactory examination, recently been admitted to practice law before all the courts in that State.

LIEUTENANT J. R. Williams, 3d U. S. Artillery, is spending a few weeks in New York City for medical treatment, before going to Fort Monroe, Va.

CAPTAINS James Jackson and J. L. Fowler and Lieut. W. B. Abercrombie, U. S. A., were guests at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul, this week.

An exchange gravely announces that General Gordon, when he gets out of Khartoum, will proceed to raise \$1,000,000 for the Confederate Home in Richmond, Va.

CHAPLAIN E. W. Brady, U. S. A., after a short stay in Omaha early in the week, has gone on to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for duty.

THE 35th annual session of the American Medical Association will be held in Washington commencing May 6 and lasting three days. Among those to represent the Army will be Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., lately arrived in the East from San Francisco.

LIEUT. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately arrived from Europe, registered in St. Paul early in the week on his way to the Pacific coast.

MISS Brace, Instructor in Elocution in Vassar College and recently a student at the Conservatoire in Paris, will read an interesting essay on "The Methods of the Theatre Francaise" at the Madison Square Theatre at 3 p. m., on Tuesday afternoon, May 6, in aid of the effort to establish a New York National Theatre of Music and Declamation similar to that of Paris.

LIEUT. Zalinaki, U. S. A., went to Washington this week to appear before the Naval Committee in Congress, by request, in regard to the dynamite gun.

REAR ADMIRAL Rodgers and Lieuts. T. B. M. Mason and T. M. Potts, U. S. N., came to New York this week as representatives of the Government to receive the special embassy from Siam coming from Liverpool. The envoy is half brother to the King of Siam, and is accompanied by his wife and several noblemen of rank. General Hancock will fire a national salute in honor of the Embassy when the revenue cutter bearing the distinguished Envoy and suite passes Governor's Island, after receiving them from the Alaska at quarantine.

MAJOR G. B. Russell, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth early in the week from a trip to Colorado.

GEORGE E. Emerson, of London, is the author of the life of Gen. Gordon, in which his career as soldier, administrator, and Christian hero, is well and graphically described.

COL. J. E. Tourtellotte, U. S. A., visited New York this week, making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COMMODORE Earl English, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, while on his visit to New York to witness the departure of the *Thetis*.

COMMODORE J. H. Russell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Russell celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding at Mare Island, Cal., April 22. There was a large party present, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

PAYMASTER F. M. COKE, U. S. A., was to start from San Francisco, this week, for Tucson, Arizona, to establish his office there.

THE Washington *Sunday Herald* says:

Among the latest arrivals at the Arlington, Washington, are Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bringer, now on their wedding tour, having been married in Philadelphia, April 24. Mrs. B. was Miss Jennie, the eldest daughter of Passed Assistant Engineer W. G. McEwan, of the Navy, now on the retired list, having lost an arm on board the *Hartford* during the "late unpleasantness." Five of the McEwan family took part in it, another member, Mr. James, being a life time sufferer from being shot through the neck while shouldering a musket at the gallant charge of the Second Army Corps at the battle of the Wilderness. Chief Engineer H. D. McEwan, of the *Enterprise* (who lately was so highly complimented by his commanding officer and the Navy Department for the ingenuity displayed in designing and manufacturing a "deepsounding apparatus," as well as Mr. Charles R., who takes each great interest in the Sunday school of Wagon Church, are also uncles of the bride. Mr. B. is an energetic and prosperous business man at Ashbury Park, N. J.

GEN. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., arrived in New York on last Thursday, and expected to remain for some days.

CHAPLAIN C. M. Blake, U. S. A., at a recent meeting at Oakland, Cal., was admitted to the Presbytery of San Francisco.

REAR Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., president of the Gun Foundry Board received orders this week to reconvene the Board at an early date for further deliberations.

CAPT. J. L. Olem, U. S. A., left Fort McHenry, Md., on Thursday on a week's visit to friends.

A SAN ANTONIO correspondent writes: "This is one of the quietest stations in the Army. Capt. Simpson, Depot Quartermaster, has recovered from a severe attack of remittent fever, and is again on duty. Mrs. Simpson, however, is sick and still suffering from the same disease."

LT.-COMDR. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., has been directed to represent the Light House Board at the South Foreland, England, and to watch the experiments with various illuminates, in order to determine their comparative values under certain atmospheric conditions.

COMDR. Yates Stirling will leave New York on the 10th of May next for the command of the *Iroquois*, instead of the 1st of May, as directed.

PASSED ASST. SURG. C. T. Hibbert will not report on board the ironclads at City Point, Va., until May 10.

THE unexpired portion of the sentence of Passed Asst. Surg. James M. Murray has been remitted.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G., on leave; 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., Ebbitt House, en route to station; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., 1601 16th st., en route to station; Capt. Thos. H. Hanbury, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. Hunter, 1st Art., 1723 I st., N. W., en route to station; Capt. E. H. Ruffner, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, en route to station; Major L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave.

LIEUT. Hamilton Rowan, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Rowan, after settling their affairs at Fort Monroe, Va., will pay a visit to Rear Admiral Rowan in Washington.

COL. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A., has been elected Vice President of the Rod and Gun Club of Washington, D. C.

A COMMITTEE of the Ohio Legislature called upon the Secretary of the Navy, and asked that the remains of J. A. MacGahan, the famous war correspondent, may be brought from Constantinople to the United States on a man-of-war, to be sent to his native State, Ohio, for interment.

LIEUT. Willoughby Walke, 2d U. S. Art., left Baltimore on Wednesday on a brief visit to friends.

THE President has approved the bill to reimburse the parents of Lieut. Frederick Schwalka, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A.—F. G. Schwalka and wife—for land taken from them in Oregon through some harsh interpretation of the homestead laws.

GEN. Robert Murray, Surgeon General, U. S. A., has moved his residence for the summer to West Washington, where he will occupy a portion of the fine old mansion of Col. J. McH. Hollingsworth, on Stoddert street.

SINCE our last issue the following Army officers have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association: Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.; Lieut. W. B. Gordon, Ordnance Department; Capt. W. P. Hogarty, retired For membership with new groups, 79 applications for Group B and 66 for Group C have been filed with the Secretary. To organize a group 100 members are required.

PASSED ASST. EDG. David Jones, U. S. N., who has just been granted a year's leave of absence, will leave Washington in a few days for the West, where he will assume the duties of assistant manager of a prominent railroad company, of which Lieut. Miller, who recently resigned from the Navy, is president.

SURG. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Tuesday on the *Bohnia*, and went on to Washington. He says his trip to Scotland was a most delightful one.

FORT Leavenworth, Kas., has been pretty gay lately and though the School claims the day the ladies claim the evenings. On the evening of April 23, a german was given in the hop room which was attended by nearly all the officers and ladies of the post as well as many from abroad. It was led by Lieutenant Young, and the favors were unique and beautiful in design. One of the most interesting features was the drawing by lot for the handsome "Kindergarten doll" presented by Mrs. Colonel Platt and the elegant Dresden cup and saucer presented by Mrs. Colonel Bland, the lucky ones being Lieutenant Churchill and Miss Sellers of Kansas City. An elegant supper was served during the evening, and it was a late hour when the company separated. On the evening of April 24, a children's party was given in the hop room and forty children were present. Mrs. Scott furnished the programmes, Mrs. Fryer the May pole, and Mrs. G. M. Bell the fancy head dresses. The collation was bountiful and enjoyable, and the entire garrison, even to General Angur, honored the little folks with their presence. Mrs. Mason, wife of Lieutenant J. S. Mason, U. S. A., has returned to the Fort from a visit to Washington.

VOL. 13 of the "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers" contains the interesting article on "Meteorological Investigations" by Capt. O. E. Michaels, U. S. A., read at the annual convention at St. Paul in June last.

THE President has approved the recommendation of the retirement of Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, U. S. N., whose health is in a very precarious condition. He has also approved the recommendation of the relieving board that Lieut. J. T. Sullivan be not retired, but be allowed to recuperate in a more northern climate.

MAJOR Merritt Barber severed his connection with the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, on Wednesday. The following day he left Washington for a visit to his home in Vermont previous to going to his new post in Arizona.

COLONEL A. R. Buffington, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., came on to New York this week from Springfield, Mass., registering at the Everett House.

MILEAGE claims of naval officers were passed by the Second Comptroller during the past week as follows: Chief Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, \$218.30; Paymaster R. S. McConnell, \$396.15; Pay Clerk W. P. De Behrens, \$595.17; and Capt. Chas. Thomas, \$320.60.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Hall, Lieut. S. C. Lemly, Lieut. J. G. Eaton, Lieut. F. M. Wise, Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, Lieut. W. L. Field, Commodore J. E. Jonett, and Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Goodrich.

THE claims of the following Army officers for longevity pay were settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: 1st Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, Ord.; Capt. Wm. N. Tiedall, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Bache Smead, 31 Cav.; Capt. Charles A. Alligood, U. S. K., U. S. A.; Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. John Livers, U. S. A.; Capt. Malcom McArthur, 17th Inf.; Lieut. George E. Sage, 5th Art.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending May 1, 1884: Major J. P. Martin, A. G. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. T. S. Massey, 5th Art.; Capt. T. B. Burrows, retired; Major J. H. Bill, Med. Dept.; Major L. S. Babbitt and wife, Ord. Dept.; Major D. N. Sternberg, Med. Dept.; P. A. Surgeon H. P. Harvey, P. A. Surgeon J. H. Hall, Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, Naval Cadet J. G. Doyle, Chief Engineer Geo. W. Melville, P. A. Surgeon F. Anderson, Ensign T. G. Dewey, Lieut. W. L. Field, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Goodrich.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENERAL SHERIDAN's order, raising the standard in target practice, or the grade of sharpshooter, has demoralized us. We claimed, and made it good, that the score of marksmen was accessible to any enlisted man with good eyes, hard work, and a desire to succeed. But the sharpshooter matter is a "little too high" for us, and the white man may go ahead of us, as we do not claim, with our other virtues, to have more brains than he. We have shown him what can be done, and we propose with our marksmen, although a sharpshooter is equal to two, to keep him hard at work. Capt. Thompson of Supply, lately of Sill, has received Certificate Number 1, for sharpshooter, with a magnificent score. General Sheridan, in his order, called attention to this officer's company, D, 24th Infantry, having 100 for figure of merit. Perhaps he had not read the aspersions of "X" of Fort McDermitt, Nevada, or, if read, they had no value. We have over 100 marksmen here, and cordially invite the carpenter (not the German carp, who are progressive), to come on now and see how we do it.

The sudden death of Mrs. Dr. Taylor was a shock to the garrison.

Who our next K. O. is to be is unknown—perhaps the new major of the 24th.

Glad you have taken so much interest in target practice by publishing articles on same. The Army owe you a service. One as small as ours should be a model in everything.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

April 8, the Post Chaplain lectured on Scenes in Foreign Lands, Works of Art, and Comic Drams, before a large and attentive audience. The literary society is greatly indebted to Gen. C. H. Smith, and the Chaplain, for the encouragement they have received in the organization of their "Dramatic Troupe." The club gave their first entertainment at the Post Hall April 15, to a large and appreciative audience. The play was "A Husband to Order," followed by a farce entitled "A Cup of Tea." The play was splendidly rendered by the company.

The officers' hop, a few nights ago, was well attended. Colonel G. F. Towle has left on a four months' leave, and Lieut. French, 19th Infantry, has gone to Fort Brown.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The bill to consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the Corps of Judge Advocates of the Army passed the Senate on Monday. It consolidates the Corps and Bureau referred to, with the title of Judge Advocate General's Department, to consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier general; one Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel; two Deputy Judge Advocate Generals, each with the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant colonel; four Judge Advocates, each with the rank, pay, etc., of a major, the colonel and lieutenant colonel to be selected from the present Corps of Judge Advocates. The Secretary of War is authorized to detail such number of officers as he may deem necessary to serve as Judge Advocates of military departments, who, while on such duty, shall each have the rank, pay, and allowances of a captain of cavalry. Promotions in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be by seniority up to the rank of colonel. The bill provides, however, that nothing contained in it shall be construed to interfere with the rank or position of any officer now holding a commission in either the Bureau of Military Justice or Corps of Judge Advocates.

Senate bill 83, to reimburse Capt. John H. Walker, U. S. A., retired, for personal property destroyed by fire in his quarters at Fort Smith, Arizona, February, 1869, passed the Senate on Monday.

The only bill of any consequence acted upon by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs this week was S. 1921, to settle the accounts for arms and ammunition between the Territory of Montana and the United States. A favorable report was made upon this bill. Some time was spent in discussion on the bill to confer rank on the military telegraph operators, but no agreement was reached thereon. It is to be brought up again at the next meeting.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs spent its session on Thursday in considering the various measures before it to regulate promotion and retirements in the naval service and marine corps. A general bill has been agreed upon, embracing provisions from the following bills: Senate 845, giving longevity pay to passed assistant engineers of the Navy; Senate 618, to regulate appointments and promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps; Senate 1426, defining sea service so as to include duty on training squadrons; Senate 1637, to provide for the enlistment of apothecaries in the Navy, and H. R. 3996, providing for the voluntary retirement with the rank and pay of the next higher grade of any officer who has served faithfully and honorably for thirty years or who has been conspicuous in battle, a board of officers superior in rank to the applicant to determine, whether he is entitled to the benefit of the act; the Secretary of the Navy to have the authority to assign to duty any officer retired under this act. The bill has not been reported as yet. Other provisions will probably be added.

The Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill has not yet gone to work. A meeting was set for Thursday, but all the members could not be gotten together, and a postponement was made until Monday next.

House bill 578, authorizing the sale of a certain portion of the Fort Hays Military Reservation, was passed by the House on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the date set aside by the House for the consideration of measures reported from the Naval Committee has been changed from the 10th to the 24th of May.

As neither the Military or Naval Committee of the House had a quorum on Tuesday no business was transacted.

Congressman Lyman, of Massachusetts, will make an attempt in the House next week to bring up the bill reported by him for the retirement of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers after 30 years' service.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Public Lands has decided to favorably report to the full committee Representative Townsend's bill granting bounty lands to soldiers of the late war. The bill provides that every person who served in the late war not less than fourteen days, and was honorably discharged, shall be entitled to eighty acres of public land; those who served not less than one year shall be entitled to 120 acres, and those who served not less than two years shall be entitled to 160 acres. In the event of the death of such person during service or after honorable discharge the patent shall issue to the surviving wife, child or children, if there be any, and if none to the father, and if no father to the mother.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 2105, Mr. Miller. Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan B. Clark, United States Navy, a Chief Engineer on the retired list of the Navy, with the highest rate of retired pay of that grade.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 6809, Mr. Slocum. To remove the political disabilities of John L. Cowardin, who has served faithfully and honorably as a private soldier and non-commissioned officer in the Army of the United States since November 8, 1861.

S. 2129, Mr. Miller. Appropriates \$10,000 for the erection of a Quartermaster's warehouse on the Government reservation at West Point, New York; for the erection of barracks for the cavalry detachment at the same place, the sum of \$12,500; and for the erection of a gymnasium at the same place, the sum of \$15,000.

H. R. 6806, Mr. Kean. For pensioning prisoners of war who, while confined in so-called Confederate prisons, were selected and taken as hostages from the general or ordinary prisons and confined in cells under Libby Prison and in other places of close confinement, suffering therein far greater hardships than in the ordinary prisons and contracting disease hard to prove under existing pension laws.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reported against the bill (H. R. 1653) to give all the soldiers for the Union who served in the late civil war for a period of ninety days subsequent to the 4th day of March, 1861, and prior to the 1st day of July, 1866, or their widows, for a service pension at

the rate of 22 cents per month, disabilities not to be taken into the account. The pension is to be given to all who so served and to the widows of those who have died, and to the widows of those who hereafter die. The Committee say: "We believe the country does not demand it, nor does any considerable proportion of the ex-Union soldiers expect such legislation at this time. We are ready to pension the disabled, and have reported a bill that will, in our judgment, accomplish that end. The cost of pensions under this bill has been estimated by the author of the bill to be about \$32,000,000 annually. We think this is an underestimate, and that the annual value of the roll would be increased by the proposed legislation nearly twice the estimated sum."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COLONEL J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., has issued an enlarged and revised edition of his "Information for Riflemen on the Range and Battlefield." It is a compilation from the best authorities, and selected with the most judicious care. Colonel Kelton shows his appreciation of General Wingate's Manual by quoting largely from it. A small edition of the work is for sale by Bancroft and Co., of San Francisco, price, \$1.00, but as there is much in it that the riflemen of the National Guard in the East ought to know, we trust to see it made accessible to them.

The historical division of the general staff of the German Army has undertaken, under the guidance of Count von Moltke, to edit a complete history of the wars of Frederick the Great.

Two works of Von der Goltz Pasha, an ex-Prussian officer, now in charge of the Army Instruction Department at Constantinople—one on general staff duties and the other a handbook of universal military history—are being translated into Turkish, and are to be made obligatory manuals in all the military schools of Turkey.

"The Creators of the Age of Steel" is the title of a volume of brief biographies, published by Messrs. Chas. Scribner and Sons. Its author, Mr. W. T. Jeans, includes in his list of creators, Sir Henry Bessemer, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir John Brown, Mr. S. G. Thomas, to whom we owe the basic process, and Mr. G. J. Snelius, the recent discoverer of the principle of dephosphorization. Mr. Jeans presents a striking picture of the changes wrought by the discovery made by Bessemer that crude melted iron could be converted into steel by simply blowing air through it for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, and the mechanical processes which have followed the resultant introduction of steel in place of iron. The change from iron to steel for railroad tracks alone, if universally adopted, would, it is estimated, lead to an annual saving of over one hundred millions of dollars, and the actual saving of the Bessemer process, thus far, is estimated to exceed in value the total yield of the gold field of California—over twelve hundred millions of dollars. An inventor who has made such a contribution to the wealth of the world is not unduly rewarded by the honor of a title, and the more substantial contribution of five millions of dollars, or what he, himself, describes as 1,057,748 of "the beautiful little gold medals, which are issued by the Royal Mint, with the benign features of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, stamped upon them." But this reward was the fruit of a life devoted to invention and discovery, for Sir Edward's experience is no exception to the rule that such wealth comes as the "slow product of laborious years." His history is full of romance, and, in one chapter of it, we are told how, by strange fatality, through the intelligent but unfortunate suggestion of the one that loved him best, he was deprived of a comfortable position, which, in those early days, seemed of the utmost importance to him. But disappointment came only because fate had greater things in store for him. The biographies of Whitworth and the others are also full of instruction and encouragement for those who labor for the world's material advancement. We know of no volume of current literature of more interest and value to our special readers than this of Mr. Jeans. It is full of facts, but it is far from being a mere scrap book of information. The author has so used his material as to give to his work much of the interest of an exciting story, and the reader, while absorbed in the interest of the narrative, has the pleasant consciousness of storing his mind with useful information. The actual wonders of the "Age of Steel" eclipse the fabled feats of the "Arabian Nights," and as we consider the proof here given of what the genius of man has wrought, even in a single generation, we seem to see him moving to the accomplishment of the Archimedean feat of moving the solid globe itself. Incidentally, in the course of his narrative, Mr. Jeans mentions the fact that, for every week of the year, there is removed from the coal mines of England alone a solid mass equal in bulk to the chief of the gigantic pyramids of Egypt, whose base covers eleven acres, and whose apex rises six hundred feet into the air. A curious calculation has been made by Ericsson as to the effect that this constant transfer of matter further from the centre toward the circumference must have upon the circulation of the globe.

In noticing the "Memoirs of General Beauregard" we alluded to the manifestation of hostile disposition toward Jefferson Davis which had followed the publication of his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." Another indication of this critical disposition is found in the publication of a volume of "Confederate War Papers" by Gustavus W. Smith, a graduate of the Military Academy, and late Major General, Confederate States Army. The subjects of these papers are Fairfax Court House, New Orleans, Seven Pines, Richmond and North Carolina; in reference to which, as General Smith believes, false impressions have been conveyed by some of the writings heretofore published. The decision of Davis against an aggressive war immediately after Bull Run, was, he holds, the turning point in the history of the Confederacy. With General Beauregard he seeks to fasten the responsibility for this great blunder on Davis, and presents a statement corresponding with that of General Beauregard, in regard to the conference held at Fairfax in October, 1861, between Davis, Johnson, Beauregard, and himself. Davis's failure to act upon a warning he received concerning the attack upon New Orleans is also laid to his account. General Smith presents his version, too, of the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, and comments upon the accounts of this engagement given by Davis, General Mindel, of Philadelphia, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and by General Johnston. The volume concludes with an account of the defenses of Richmond and North Carolina in 1862-3, and an appendix in which we have some extracts from a sketch of the life of General Smith in the "Encyclopedia of Contemporary Biography of New York," and a refutation of certain charges made against Gen. Smith in connection with his conduct of the office of Street Commissioner of the city of New York, just previous to the war.

The loss of the *Jeannette* has reawakened the popular interest in Arctic literature, and among the volumes which meet this demand is the one just published by D. Lothrop and Company, Boston, for Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N. It is entitled "American Explorations in the Ice Zones," and

contains accounts prepared chiefly from official sources of the expeditions of De Haven, Kane, Rogers, Hayes, Hall, Schwatka and De Long; the relief voyages for the *Jeannette* by the U. S. Steamers *Corwin*, *Rodgers* and *Alliance*; the cruises of Captain Long and Raynor of the merchant service; with a brief notice of the Antarctic cruise under Lieutenant Wilkes, 1840, and of the locations and objects of the U. S. Signal Service Arctic Observers. It is illustrated with woodcuts, likenesses of Sir John Franklin and other explorers, besides many fine views of scenery and incidents of thrilling adventure, and is dedicated "to the American explorers, naval, military and civil, and to the memory of the gallant spirits who opened up their pathway." In a pocket at the end of the volume is a map of the North Polar regions upon which may be traced the courses followed by intrepid men who have risked and lost all but fame in their adventurous work. As the author remarks "the Pole has not been reached and may not be, and the short navigable route is demonstrably impracticable; but the incidental results of exploration have far more than compensated for every expenditure of thought and money, for all of exposure and disappointment. For lessons of patience, self-sacrifice, and heroic endurance, few clearer examples can be drawn from the world's history than those to be found in the baffled attempts to reach the Pole." From Franklin to DeLong, the long line of heroes marches on with stern determination and a bravery that seems scarcely equalled in any other field of action. Prof. Nourse's work is of the greatest interest as a summing up of their accomplishment. At the end, the author quotes from various sources, evidences of the substantial benefits conferred upon the world by the results of Arctic expeditions. The list is an important one and while we suffer with these men as we read their terrible experiences—yet when we see what has been gained to the world not only commercially and scientifically but in the way of noble example—we say it has been worth while and they are martyrs in a cause worth dying for.

Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, has just published the second edition of his work on "Military Science and Tactics." The tactical part does not represent a new system, but gives the movements as at present authorized by the War Department grouped in a convenient manner with explanations and reference of paragraphs relating to the same subjects. The work, which has been prepared with special regard to the wants of State troops, embraces Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Tactics, instructions in signal duty, target practice, guard duty, riot service, rules for competitive drills, articles on field fortifications, on elements of the science and art of war, military, martial and international law, articles of war, forms for court-martial duty, etc., etc., arranged in handy shape and with practical illustrations. The book, which is of especial value to citizen soldiers, is published by A. W. Reed and Co., 145 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., late Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Michigan, author of the "Colonel's Daughter," etc., has written and Messrs. J. C. McCurdy and Co. have published a work entitled "Famous and Decisive Battles of the World, or History from the Battle Field." Capt. King, who has won an enviable reputation as a spirited and entertaining writer, has sought to bring within the compass of a single octavo volume authentic descriptions of such battles as, because of their influence in shaping the world's history, or of their exemplifying the heroic virtues, or of their brilliantly illustrating some important tactical principle, are the most notable of recorded conflicts. Twenty-one maps of battle-fields are given in the volume, and three general maps showing their location; eleven in Greece, from Marathon to Magnesia; five, Arabia, Canne, Zuma, Jerusalem and Acre on the Mediterranean and Black Sea or in their vicinity; twenty-four in Europe from Chalons, 451, to Pierva, 1877, and five in the United States, viz.: Saratoga, Manassas, Gettysburg, Nashville and Five Forks. There are also twenty-six illustrations executed from groups of portraits showing the great warriors of twelve centuries; notable leaders of twelve centuries; great generals of modern Europe; renowned American generals, and separate portraits of Louis XIV. and Lincoln. None of the engravings are of the highest order, and the portraits, candor compels us to say, are simply wretched. The art of engraving has made such advances in this country of late years that such cuts as appear in this volume are no longer allowable. It would have been well to publish half or one-third the number, and had them twice or thrice as good. Those published are unworthy of the excellent letter-press which the author has contributed to the volume.

Another work by Capt. King has just been published by Lippincott and Co. It is a story entitled "Kitty's Conquest." Two pretty girls, two handsome Army officers, a villain, a Ku-Klux Klan, with accessories, help to make up the plot of this cheerful and pleasant tale. It is written in an ardent and dashing style, as if he enjoyed the telling of the story, and the whole tone of it is in keeping with the closing words of the book, the motto upon the hero's clasp ring—"Loyalty's obligation."

Messrs. Singer, Talcott and Co., of Chicago own an asphalt mine in Marietta Bay Cuba, and are working it and bringing the asphalt to this country in large quantities. So they built a tug and sent it out with the intention of using it in towing scows from the mine; but the laws of Spain do not allow the use of American tugs in Cuban waters, and the craft was sent back to Chicago, having made a voyage of 5060 miles for nothing. It was a surprising blunder, and the friends of the firm are going to present to them a bound copy of the navigation laws of the various nations.

EXPLORING ALASKA.

SPEAKING of the *Ounalaska*, which sailed from San Francisco April 12 to explore Alaska, the New York Herald says: "The question of a suitable vessel for the expedition arising, the coast survey schooner *Yukon* was applied for, and subsequently the *Earnest*—both excellent vessels for the service and lying idle on the Pacific coast. Failing in securing either of these, the young lieutenant next turned his attention to the Mare Island Navy-yard, where lay the schooner *Ounalaska*, recently seized in the harbor of Acapulco by the authorities of San Salvador for attempting to supply insurgents with arms and munitions of war, in violation of the neutrality laws, and afterwards presented to the United States by that Government.

"A survey of this vessel by a board of naval officers at Mare Island resulted in her being pronounced suitable in all respects for the proposed expedition, and the order was issued from the Navy Department to fit her out with a crew of eight men and such stores and provisions as might be required for the trip, and Lieut. Stoney was placed in command, with Ensign J. L. Purcell and Gunner George E. Cushman as subordinate officers.

"It would have been difficult for a better selection of officers to have been made for the expedition. Although comparatively young men to be entrusted with the responsibilities of a command, Lieut. Stoney sails with the fullest confidence reposed in him by the Navy Department. Possessed of a powerful physique, an iron constitution, coupled with a never-failing flow of spirits, even under the most trying circumstances, and a varied experience, considerably

greater than falls to the lot of most naval officers of his rank and length of service, and with the assurance that his skill, and abilities are recognized and appreciated by the Department, the young commander goes forth with every incentive to do or die, and with a decided preference for the former."

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LOUISVILLE ARMY JOINTINGS.

GENERAL RUMS occupies a beautiful residence on Broadway, where he dispenses generous hospitality to his callers, he and Mrs. Rums have recently returned from Frankfort, where they attended the wedding of Dr. Baily, U. S. A., and Miss Brown. Miss E. E. Brown is a fair representative of one of Kentucky's most prominent families, being nearly related to many of her distinguished state-men and citizens. A lady of fine personal appearance and charming manners, the Army has gained what Frankfort regrets to resign—a lovely and popular member of her social circles.

Lieut. L. P. Joubert, U. S. N., is visiting the family of Col. S. B. Churchill, of Louisville. Lieut. Joubert is a son of the late Maj. Joubert, U. S. A., and nephew of President Taylor. His friends gave him a glad reception home, notwithstanding the circumstances surrounding his return.

Mr. George Alexander, the promising son of the late Col. T. A. Alexander, is a candidate for admission to West Point. Our best wishes are his.

Lieut. Wm. Scheutze, U. S. N., has been most flatteringly feted by his St. Louis friends. The gallant young officer has been the recipient of unusual honors, all of which his daring exploits merit.

Mrs. Lawton, wife of Capt. Lawton, 4th U. S. Cav., is at present with her mother in Louisville. Mrs. Lawton has been most happily welcomed home by a host of old friends. Once a belle, always a favorite. The only regret seems her stay is limited. In June she will return to Santa Fe, where her husband is stationed.

Lt. John L. Barbour, 7th U. S. Inf., is visiting friends in Louisville. While in Cincinnati he attended the dramatic festival. Lieut. Barbour returns in a few days to Laramie—his station. Major Kirk, Q. M. D., is absent on a visit to his aged mother. Miss Maud, his pretty daughter, is in Chicago. Both are expected shortly.

Lieut. Oas. A. Churchill, 5th U. S. Inf., is expected in Louisville on a short leave. Lieut. Churchill is a nephew of Gov. Blackburn, and son of Hon. S. E. Churchill, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky.

Miss Dean, of St. Louis, who is visiting Louisville, where she has been most complementarily received by her many relatives and friends, hails from one of our most distinguished families, a family numerous and honorably represented in Army and Navy. Who of the "old Army" does not recall with pleasure the elegant hospitality of the Churchill family of St. Louis. Brilliant and fascinating, cultivated and attractive, Miss Dean is a bright particular star in social circles—one whose general popularity, keen wit, and acknowledged grace, need no mention here. In the Army, as out of it, "Miss Eliza" has hosts of friends and admirers who never weary of sending her praise. Miss Dean is visiting Gov. Blackburn's family. Before returning to her St. Louis home, she will pass a few days with her old Army friends, Gen. Saxton and Major Kirk. Miss Dean will be joined in St. Louis by Major Tidball, her brother-in-law. The Major who is one of the most efficient, courteous, and hospitable officers in the service, is in command of Fort Meade, D. T., and of the 7th U. S. Cav., well known as Center's old regiment.

Capt. McGowan, recruiting officer for the 11th Infantry, with his pretty and agreeable wife, have rooms on 3d street. Capt. Egerly, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is delighted with his station—Cincinnati, while Capt. Mave, also of the gallant 7th, is enjoying the delights of a winter in Florida. AMST.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In our answers in the JOURNAL of April 12 we erroneously informed "F. W. G." that when a company is marching in column of fours at carry arms, and the command right or left front into line double time is given, the leading four should remain at carry. The mistake was discovered here too late to have it corrected in the same issue, and was made under the impression that the question related to the bringing into line of four broken to the rear to pass obstacles, although the question was plain enough. We have since received numerous protests against the decision, and to all we cheerfully acknowledge that the answer was incorrect, and that in the case given the whole company should execute the right shoulder arms.

H. C. S.—The 3d District is represented, at the Naval Academy, by Sidney F. Smith, who graduates in 1886, and the 4th by M. K. Fichte, who graduates in 1889.

S. R. B. asks for information concerning the "Morris patent tubes for barrack drill." Ans.—The Morris tube for barrack drill is of English manufacture, and consists of a tube running the entire length of the barrel, and loads at the breech. So far as known there is no agency for its sale in this country. E. Remington and Sons, of Ilion, N. Y., have an auxiliary tube, 18 inches long, inserted and loaded at the breech. The Brown Standard Arms Company, 291 West 11th street, New York, have perfected a sub-calibre, 6 to 10 inches long, applied and loaded at the muzzle with a jointed firing pin running through the barrel. It can be packed in a box 12x10 in. long.

J. J. J. asks: What division of the 13th Army Corps did Gen. Carr command? Ans.—The 1st Division. Who were the division commanders of the 13th Corps at Vicksburg in 1863? Ans.—Carr, A. J. Smith, Osterhaus, and Hovey.

J. D. A. asks: 1. Who was the poet President, and what celebrated poem did he write? Ans.—George Washington, the author of "Beautiful Snow." 2. What President could neither read nor write? Ans.—The President of the New York Board of Aldermen. 3. What animal has no marrow in its bones? Ans.—A trimming politician. 4. What animal sleeps with his eyes open, and why? Ans.—The printer, because he is always on the lookout for "fat copy." 5. Who was the wealthiest President? Ans.—George Washington again—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Inquirer asks: What steps should a non-commissioned officer take in applying for examination for a commission? Ans.—Consult his company commander, and carefully study the regulations on the subject—Article 6, pars. 23 to 35, Army Regs., 1881.

What does the examination consist of? Are military tactics necessary? Ans.—A candidate must possess a good English education, and some knowledge of military tactics and military usage.

Are there any special "coaches" for examination; and if so, would you please give the address of one or more? Ans.—There are none, so far as we are aware of, for non-commissioned officers. Indeed, being at military posts, with all the military appliances at hand, they need none but themselves.

Cavalryman asks: 1. When a soldier works hard to clean his equipments and conscientiously believes they are in a condition to "pass muster," is it right to confine him and try him by a G. M. for an assumed neglect without explaining to him wherein he has failed in duty, in a case where the equipments were inspected by the troop commander in the absence of the driver, who was properly engaged on other duty when the inspection was made? Ans.—Arbitrary and hasty condemnments should be avoided as injurious to the best interests of the service. All alleged neglects and irregularities should be carefully inquired into by company commanders, who by every means in their power should endeavor to impress upon their men that justice in everything will be done them and that tyrannical and arbitrary measures will not be permitted. 2. Is not a captain required to tell his men how he wants the equipments cleaned, and if burnishers are to be used, where and how the men are to get them, unless they are furnished, which in our troop is not the case? Ans.—Captains, through their first sergeant, should carefully instruct the men as to the minor points necessary to a proper performance of duty, and great care and patience should be observed in teaching and explaining the minutiae of a soldier's life. Conscientious company commanders will not fail in this.

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LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following transfers of medical officers are ordered: Majors A. Heger and J. C. G. Happersett, from Texas to the East; Major E. Bentley, from the East to Texas; Capt. F. Middleton, from Texas to Missouri; Capt. E. A. Kosper, from the East to Dakota; Capt. J. M. Dickson, from the East to California.

Captain A. C. Girard, from Dakota to Missouri, Captain J. B. Girard, from Arizona to East, Capt. J. D. Hall, from Dakota to Columbia, Capt. W. R. Hall, from Missouri to Texas, Capt. T. A. Cunningham, from East to Missouri, let Lt. G. McCreery, from Arizona to Dakota, and 1st Lt. J. J. Cochran, from Missouri to Arizona. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1st.)

Capt. J. A. Kress, Ord. Corps, will inspect certain property at recruiting rendezvous, Indianapolis (S. O., H. Q. A., May 1).

Maj John M. Bacon, 9th Cav., will report for duty with his regiment in the Department of Dakota (S. O., H. Q. A., May 2).

Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf., will inspect certain public animals at Jeffersonville, Ind., (S. O., H. Q. A., May 2).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

We have been treated to a succession of distinguished visitors during the past week. Gen. McCook and Governor Murray of Utah spent Saturday and Sunday with General Merritt. Henry Irving and Miss Terry, accompanied by Gen. Horace Porter, passed Monday afternoon at the post, the guests of Prof. Bass.

The Corps of Cadets were mustered and reviewed Wednesday evening by Gen. Merritt and staff. Artillery drills have been discontinued for the present, and infantry battalion drills were resumed May 1.

Dr. White has returned from a month's leave of absence. Lieut. Williams, 3d Artillery, visited his friends at the post on Tuesday.

Captain Angur is having cavalry battalion drill every morning.

We would like the JOURNAL to give us a list of the names of the Board of Visitors for this year, if they are yet known. The remains of Gen. Easton, of the Q. M. Department, are to be buried here to-morrow.

A large attendance at the alumni meeting in June is anticipated. These meetings grow in size and interest each year, and bring together many warm friends who have been separated for many years. Gen. Sheridan is expected, and it is hoped that Gens. Grant and Sherman will also attend. Cadet Barrios is being drilled, and, under the charge of Cadet Corporal Barnum, is rapidly becoming acquainted with the routine of duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT FORT MONROE.

We are all pretty busy here now, but the times of the officers are pleasant and exciting. On last Thursday Gen. Hancock (accompanied by Col. Wharton) was received here with the accustomed military honors. He reviewed and inspected the troops, and interestingly witnessed battalion drill, every movement of which was perfectly performed, under the lucid instructions of that able tactician, Col. Livingston.

On Friday morning the Secretaries of War and Navy, their ladies, Admiral Porter and other distinguished persons arrived here to be present at the graduating exercises. In their presence the troops were again paraded and reviewed; that charming and popular lady, Mrs. Tidball, held a reception at her home at which all the officers, visiting dignitaries, and some millionaires from the Hygeia Hotel were present. In the evening all witnessed target practice with the big guns, and wondrously, strangers especially, watched the flight of large projectiles toward the target, so far out in the bay that it seemed but a speck.

At 8 p. m. the Secretaries of War and Navy, Gen. Tidball and staff, the graduating classes, with their beautiful wives and smiling sweethearts, assembled at the artistically decorated hop room. After music Gen. Tidball, in a few felicitous sentences, announced that after essays being read by Lieuts. McCallum and Bliss the diplomas would be distributed. Then a Thesis by Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st U. S. Artillery, was read, the subject being "Strategic Importance of the Inland Canal Navigation of the U. S." After more music came a Thesis by Lieutenant W. B. McCallum, 5th U. S. Artillery, on the "Use and Development of Railways in Warfare and the Railway System of the Civil War." Major General W. S. Hancock then delivered the "Certificate of Proficiency" to the following Artillery officers:

1st Lieutenants, W. B. McCallum, 5th, A. S. Cummins, 4th, Joe Garrard, 4th, T. H. Bliss, 1st, and Adam Baker, 1st, Artillery.

2d Lieutenants, Hamilton Rowan, 2d, W. W. Galbraith, 5th, S. E. Stuart, 1st, W. C. Rafferty, 1st, E. H. Oatlin, 2d, F. S. Strong, 4th, Wilbur Loweridge, 3rd, D. J. Rombough, 3rd, J. W. Benet, 5th, and C. P. Townsley, 4th, Artillery.

Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, 2d U. S. Artillery, did not receive a certificate for the reason that he had passed the course and been awarded one in 1870. Ensign J. H. Oliver, U. S. N., had not completed the full course.

The originality and ability of the essays attracted much attention, Lieut. Bliss clearly demonstrating the many advantages accruing to commerce, and arising in time of war to the development of internal navigation by canal and otherwise, whilst Lieut. McCallum showed the benefits that have resulted, and will always result in time of war from the speedy construction of railways, bridges, etc.

Gen. Hancock said it afforded him much pleasure to give diplomas, which he was sure were well earned, and accordingly called up each officer, not according to merit, but seniority. The ceremony being over, the guests spent a pleasant time in convivial chat at Gen. Tidball's. A splendid all to the graduating class by Mr. Floebus, proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel, wound up these exciting scenes. This class is already packed up to wend its way to new homes, whilst none of the new class has put in an appearance yet. Target practice continues and progresses apace. The thermometer is now (2 p. m.) 75 in the shade. B. B.

In orders of April 23, Gen. Tidball relieves from duty at the school, Lieut. Capron, Winsor, Baker, Stuart, B. Harty, Richmond, Rowan, Oatlin, Pratt, Loweridge, Rumbough, Garrard, Cummings, Strong, Townsley, Voxdes, McCallum, Galbraith, Benet and Ensign J. H. Oliver, U. S. Navy.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 89, H. Q. A., April 26, 1884.

The 4th Regiment of Cavalry (except the Troop stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas) and the 6th Regiment of Cavalry will exchange stations, the movement to commence not later than June 1, 1884.

1. The commanding general Divisions of the Pacific and the Missouri will assign the respective regiments coming into their commands to stations as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order.

2. The movement will be made by marching, except the Troops of the 6th Cavalry that may be assigned to Fort Lewis, Colorado; these will be transported by rail from such points as may be deemed most economical.

3. The columns during the movement will be provided with necessary supplies at convenient stations on the contiguous railroads.

4. As far as practicable, all regimental, troop, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

5. Further details will be arranged by the commanding general Divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific, due regard being paid to soon as by requiring, as far as practicable, the simultaneous arrival of columns at such points as they may designate for the exchange of wagon transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., April 28, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, annexed Form No. 7, Sub-sistence Department, is substituted for that published in the Regulations (pp. 761, 762).

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 22, 1884.

To correct irregularities and to insure uniformity in the matter of details for extra and daily duty in this Dept., prescribes details allowed, whenever the post commander deems the services necessary.

At all future inspections of posts the Dept. Insp. will, in his presence, require every officer to drill his proper command, and should he find any officer not proficient therein, or showing neglect or indifference, he will make special report in his case.

At all drills of whatever description, and at target practice, all officers on duty with their companies will attend and perform the prescribed duties therewith.

By order of Brig. Gen. Augur:
E. R. PLATT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 12, DEPT. OF TEXAS, April 22, 1884.

From January 1 to March 31, 1884, there have been reported to these H. Q., 47 desertions from the four regiments serving in this Dept.:

8th Cavalry, 27; 10th Cavalry, 2; 3d Artillery light battery F, 2; 16th Infantry, 11, and 19th Infantry, 5.

G. O. 1, Div. OF THE PACIFIC, April 21, 1884.

Col. E. I. Baily, Surg., is hereby announced as Medical Director of this Div. and of the Dept. of California.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, April 16, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the month of February, 1884.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF THE EAST, April 15, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the records of Target practice of troops serving in the Dept. for March, 1884.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry (S. O. 43, April 24, D. Dakota.)

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Dept. of the Columbia, will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Division of the Pacific, without delay, and return to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., when his presence is no longer required, via Ogden, Utah, and Boise Barracks, I. T., making an inspection of the latter post (S. O. 37, April 17, Div. Pacific.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Horace B. Burnham, Judge Advocate (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will be governed by the subpoena, to appear at a term of the U. S. Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Missouri, to be held in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, April 28. During the temporary absence of the Chief Q. M., Captain John Simpson, Asst. Q. M., will take charge of his office (S. O. 51, April 24, D. Texas.)

Major A. S. Kimball will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Pacific, and return to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., when his presence is no longer required (S. O. 37, April 17, Div. Pacific.)

Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Commandant of the Military Prison, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis on public business (S. O. 85, April 25, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. John W. Pullman, A. Q. M., having reported by telegram from St. Louis, will proceed direct from that point to Fort Wingate, N. M., and there report for duty as Post Q. M. (S. O. 83, April 22, Dept. Mo.)

Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O. 34, April 21, D. Platte.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Fremont, Neb., on public business (S. O. 34, April 21, D. Platte.)

Capt. O. A. Woodruff, C. S., is appointed a Special Insp. at Santa Fe, N. M., on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores (S. O. 84, April 24, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S., is detailed member of a G. C. M., at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 82, April 29, D. East.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William Arthur, Paym., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 82, April 29, D. East.)

Leave of absence for six days is granted Major Alexander

Sharp, Yankton, D. T., to take effect April 25 (S. O. 42, April 23, D. Dakota.)

Payment of troops in the Dept. of Dakota, on muster of April 30, will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Chief Paym., Fort Snelling, Minn., and the General Service detachment. Major Wm. Smith, Fort Sisseton, D. T. Maj. J. E. Blaine, Forts Mission, Ellis and Maginnis, M. T. Maj. Alexander Sharp, Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett and Meade, D. T. Maj. George W. Baird, Forts Pembina, Totten, A. Lincoln and Yates, D. T. Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Forts Keogh and Custer, and Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T. Maj. Henry Clayton, Forts Shaw and Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 43, April 24, D. Dakota.)

Major Frank M. Cox, Paym., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, and will proceed to Tucson, A. T., reporting upon arrival, by telegraph, to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, for duty in his Dept. (S. O. 37, April 17, Div. Pacific.) [Amended by S. O. 38, so as to relieve him May 1.]

Troops in Dept. East will be paid as follows on muster of April 30: Major Wm. H. Johnston, David's Island, Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. Major I. O. Dewey, Fort Wayne, Fort Mackinac and Fort Brady, Mich. Major John P. Willard, Fort Porter, Fort Niagara and Madison Barracks, N. Y. Major Charles I. Wilson, Frankfort Arsenal, Pa.; Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va. Major William Arthur, West Point, Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal and Fort Columbus, N. Y. Major John B. Keefe, Newport Barracks, Ky.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., Columbus Barracks, O., and Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. Major Joseph W. Wham, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Major Charles McClure, National Armory, Springfield, Watertown Arsenal, and Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Preble and Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Trumbull, Conn. Major Wm. H. Smyth, Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 82, April 29, D. East.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., at Fort Warren (S. O. 84, May 2, D. East.)

1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, and will proceed to Whipple Barracks, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Grant for duty (S. O. 31, April 21, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Curtis E. Munn, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of the G. C. M., Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 82, April 29, D. East.)

Surg. W. D. Wolverton will proceed to Point Lookout, Md., and Colonial Beach, Va., and make an examination as to the healthfulness of the sites at those places suggested for a military camp during the coming summer (S. O. 82, April 29, D. East.)

Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips, Fort Warren, Mass., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 81, April 28, D. East.)

Asst. Surg. W. W. R. Fisher will, on May 10, report to the commanding officer, Light Battery K, 1st Art., for duty on its approaching march (S. O. 45, April 16, Dept. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Henry I. Raymond is assigned to temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., relieving Asst. Surg. John Van B. Hoff, who will report to the commanding officer, Fort Mason, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving Surg. Geo. M. Sternberg, who will comply with S. O. 78, H. Q. of the Army, A. G. O. (S. O. 45, April 16, Dept. Cal.)

Capt. John Van B. Hoff, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as member of General Court Martial (S. O. 45, April 16, Dept. Cal.)

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Surg. Gen., and will report in person to Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, attending surgeon, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

Orders 59 and 61, Fort Davis, Texas, directing Asst. Surg. S. S. Boyer to proceed from Pena Colorado to Camp Rice, Texas, and return, on official business, are confirmed (S. O. 49, April 21, D. Texas.)

Hospital Steward J. H. Appel will report to the commanding officer sub-post Pena Colorado, Texas, for duty (S. O. 49, April 21, D. Texas.)

Hospital Steward Thomas Griffith, having reported at these H. Q., will proceed to Fort McKimney, Wyo., and report to C. O. thereof for duty (S. O. 36, April 25, D. Platte.)

CHAPLAINS.

Post Chaplain Ebenezer W. Brady will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty (S. O. 35, April 25, D. Platte.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 26, 1884:

Companies F and I, 17th Inf., to Fort Totten, D. T.
Companies E and G, 25th Inf., to Fort Sisseton, D. T.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major John Green is appointed special inspector at Boise Bks, I. T., on substance stores and commissary property (S. O. 46, April 14, D. Columbia.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Corpl. Michael Erley, Troop A, has tendered his resignation of the position.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. John Lee incapacitated for active service, the leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted him is extended until further orders (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two months—with permission to apply to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army for an extension of one month—is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh J. McNaught, Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 41, April 30, Div. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard is still further extended until further orders on account of sickness (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 2d Lieut. Lester W. Cornish (S. O. 36, April 23, D. Platte.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Private James A. Young, Troop B, has been appointed corporal.

The portion of the sentence in the case of Private Frank Allen, Troop L, remaining unexecuted on May 1, is remitted (S. O. 52, April 23, D. Ariz.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Major S. S. Sumner, Department Inspector, will inspect the post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 50, April 22, D. Tex.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of absence from May 7 to June 30, 1884, is granted Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1884 (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the U. S., to take effect about May 1, is granted Capt. Joseph M. Kelley (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Light Bat. K will proceed on a march of instruction, on or about May 13, 1884, from San Francisco, via San Jose, Gilroy, and the Pacheco Pass, to the San Joaquin River t Hill's Ferry; thence, via Merced or Snelling, into and through a part of the Sierras, via Mariposa, Clark's Ranch, Hutchings' Ranch, Gentry's Ranch, to Colvilleville; thence to the Presidio, by the best route (S. O. 45, April 16, D. Cal.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper, having been assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the Q. M. Dept. will hire quarters for him in the city of San Francisco from April 8, and until quarters can be assigned to him at the Presidio (S. O. 45, April 16, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen is detailed member of a G. C. M. (S. O. 45, April 16, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M., will report, on the 10th of May, 1884, to the C. O. Light Bat. K, 1st Art., for duty with the battery while on its march of instruction, and as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of the command (S. O. 46, April 17, D. Cal.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Capt. John P. Story and 1st Lieuts. G. L. Anderson and Clarence Deems are detailed members of a G. C. M. at Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 83, May 1, D. East.)

When at Fort Warren, Mass., Lieuts. G. L. Anderson and Clarence Deems will report to the post commander for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 83, May 1, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

2d Lieut. S. E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to inspect the facilities for target practice, and to determine what, if any, improvements or changes are necessary in regard to ranges, etc., and manner of conducting practice at the posts of Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Schuyler, Plattsburg Bks, Madison Bks, Forts Niagara, Porter, Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady (S. O. 83, May 1, D. E.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Co. K (Hampson's) and Co. A (Lacey's), now at Fort Wayne, will proceed to take post at Fort Brady, Mich., and Co. B (Parker's) and Co. I (Kirkman's), upon the arrival at Fort Brady of Co. K and A, will proceed to take post at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 80, April 25, D. East.)

Private Walter Selden, Co. C, 10th U. S. Infantry, who died April 16, 1884, at 130 p. m., in the hospital at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, of pneumonia, contracted in line of duty, descended from an old and honored Virginia family. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University, Va., and subsequently read law in the office of Judge Thompson, Staunton, Va. He went to Arkansas when quite a young man and was associated with the law firm of Claiburn and Alexander at Helena in said State. At the commencement of the late war he returned to his native State, and when she withdrew from the Union he joined the 14th Va. Regt. His ability and courage were soon recognized, and he rose in a short time to the majority of his regiment. At the close of the war, being financially ruined, and finding his practice gone, he enlisted in the regular service, where he had been with some little intermission to the day of his death. He was a man of large natural intellect, a generous education, and was an accomplished conversationalist. There must have been something in our comrade's character which won regard to an unusual degree, and hence it is a pleasure to be allowed to add a few flowers of praise to those which the affections of many will have already cast upon his bier. Our dead comrade had a marvellous power of kindling toward himself the love of his fellow men. This was largely due to his own enthusiasm. He had the gay heart of a boy down to his latest days. Whatever he undertook he did with genuine zeal. Others caught the contagion of his enthusiasm. One did not have to be long in his company or often hear his ringing laugh without feeling the heart grow warm toward such a genial character, and without being moved, in spite of itself, to a similar glow of enthusiasm. He also won the love of his comrades by his generosity. He sometimes seemed generous to a fault; but he did so because it was an instinct of his nature. He was singularly able to rise above the limits of what is selfish and partisan, and let his kindness and courtesy go forth to any fellow being whom he could help and serve. And to this I should add that he had a certain simplicity of character which was peculiarly attractive. Our comrade was just what he seemed to be. His faults and his virtues were open and manifest, and he will be mourned by many who once wore the gray and by many who to-day are wearing the blue. He was buried in the National Cemetery on the island with becoming military honors.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Co. H (Stacey's), Plattsburg Bks, will proceed, under command of the 2d Lieutenant, to Fort Ontario, N. Y., reporting upon arrival to 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell. The company will go into camp until the permanent quarters are ready for occupation (S. O. 83, May 1, D. East.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Corpl. Charles Redpath, Co. I, Fort Pembina, D. T., will return to that station from Washington (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 40, April 29, Div. M.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Burns, recruiting officer (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles R. Paul, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is extended one month (S. O. 40, April 29, Div. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about May 1, is granted 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 49, April 21, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate

of disability is granted 1st Lieut. George K. Spencer (S. O., April 26, H. Q. A.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Capt. George M. Downey is appointed special inspector at Vancouver Bks, W. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 46, April 14, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

HEADQUARTERS 22D UNITED STATES INFANTRY,
SANTA FE, N. M., April 7, 1884.

General Orders No. 7.

Having been promoted, the Colonel of the 22d Infantry closes his connection with this regiment, after nearly eighteen years of service as its colonel. This is a long period in the life of man, but thanks to kind Providence, nearly half the officers who bid the colonel welcome when he joined the regiment, still live to bid him adieu. Other officers have joined since 1866, and are now as fully identified with the regiment as the companions of that date. In these eighteen years, what a record the regiment has made of toils, of marches in the desert, of dangers encountered, military posts established and built from the Sierras to the Rocky Mountains, vast and new countries opened up to the settler. All this is fairly a part of the history of the 22d Infantry. In this long intercourse with the same officers, attachments have grown up and friendships formed which make separation full of regret and sadness. It is gratifying to the colonel to be able to say that in leaving the regiment he can sincerely express respect and affection for every officer in it, without one single exception. The regiment has done much more for its colonel than he could possibly do for the regiment. In leaving the 22d, the colonel asks that the officers will continue to exercise the charity and good will toward each other that has always characterized them, and ever maintain their reputation for harmony amongst themselves, and readiness for any duty.

To the rank and file many of whom have been with us for years, the colonel gives thanks for faithful duty cheerfully done, and hardships endured, as true soldiers, without a complaint.

DAVID S. STANLEY, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

In recent post orders the commanding officer, Fort Bliss, Tex., commends the conduct of Private Charles Arbutick, of Co. C, 23d Inf., a sentinel of the post guard, who by his brave and prompt action saved a large amount of Government property, and shot and captured the thief, who suddenly appeared and fired his revolver twice at the said Arbutick. "The commanding officer takes this opportunity to recognize this conduct on the part of this sentinel, and to say that such praiseworthy attention to duty, and such coolness under trying circumstances of surprise, are the true attributes of the good soldier and are worthy of emulation by all."

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. B. Baker, Co. H, Fort Supply (S. O. 84, April 24, Dept. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 26, 1884.

CASUALTY.

Colonel John M. Cuyler (retired), died April 26, 1884, at Morristown, New Jersey.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Spokane, W. T., April 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, Capt. A. S. Daggett, Charles Keller, and Henry Catley, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. S. Bonnas, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. K. Waring and E. K. Webster, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. V. J. Brumbaugh, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 44, April 11, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Custer, A. T., April 21. Detail: Col. F. Wheaton, Capt. H. C. Cook, S. McKee, and J. Miller, 1st Lieut. James Ulio, John Kusie, and W. J. Turner, 2d Lieut. A. Pickering, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. H. B. Sarson, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 44, April 11, D. Columbia.)

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., April 17. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, Capt. Evan Miles, G. M. Downey, W. H. Boyle, and James A. Harghey, 1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Eubank and F. E. Elktonhead, 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan and W. Y. Stamper, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. S. Parke, Jr., 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 12, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 21. Detail: Major G. G. Hunt, 1st Cav.; Major Daniel H. Larned, Pay Dept.; Capt. Henry Wagner, Edward Hunter, and Frank K. Upham, 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey and George B. Backus, and 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Godfrey H. McDonald, 1st Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, April 12, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., May 2. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore, 17th Inf.; Capt. Thomas M. McDougall, 7th Cav.; Capt. Lyman M. O'Brien and Charles H. Green, and 1st Lieut. Alexander Oglio, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Graham and Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Bullock, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 42, April 23, D. Dak.)

At Fort Shaw, M. T., May 5. Detail: Capt. Jacob F. Kent, Edward Mosie, and Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. William Krane, William O. Bartlett, Francis B. Jones, R. Q. M., and John W. Hannay, 2d Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, George Bell, Jr., and Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 42, April 23, D. Dak.)

At David's Island, N. Y. H., May 12. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel W. Osburn, 6th Inf.; Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George H. Cook, Asst. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan, 2d Lieut. John McE. Hyde, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler, 11th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

At Columbus Bks, Ohio, May 7. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 11th Inf.; Major Charles R. Greenleaf, Surg.; Capt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank T. Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George L. Converse, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. De Lany, 15th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O., April 30, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will convene at Vancouver Depot, W. T., April 17, to examine upon the condition of "180 lbs. of crackers, Nic-Nac." Detail: Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept.; Capt. W. S. Patten, Q. M. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf. (S. O. 46, April 14, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major C. M. Torrell, Pay Dept.; Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M. 8th Cav., will assemble at the San Antonio

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At Key West. Will remain in that vicinity.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Arrived at St. Thomas, April 13, from San Juan, Porto Rico. Would sail on the 18th for Frederickstadt, and thence to Key West and Hampton Roads, touching at Baliza. Arrived at Key West May 1. All well.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Phillip H. Cooper. Address, Key West, Fla. Arrived at Key West April 28. Will return to the Coast of Cuba.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Arrived at Key West, Fla., April 4. **VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C. At Matanzas April 15.

YASTO, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Arrived at Key West, Fla., April 22. Will remain in that vicinity for the present.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, March 16.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, March 10.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable announces her arrival at Smyrna, April 20, 1884.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicol Ludlow. On a cruise to Tunis, Tripoli, and Candia, at last accounts.

KANSAS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. A cable announces her arrival at Smyrna, April 20, 1884.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed along the Mexican and Central American Coast, as far as Panama, touching at as many ports as practicable.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Valparaiso Feb. 29. Capt. Yates Sterling was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of May 10, relieving Comdr. Sands.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, March 12. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expects to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the month of May. Arrived at Barbadoes April 23.

WAOSHUKET, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Arrived at Valparaiso March 13. Will return to Callao in June. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHERMAN, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Montevideo, Uruguay, March 3, 1884. Expected to leave for Valparaiso about the 25th of March.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (+), address, mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. March 18 at Shanghai. Came out of dock on the 12th. She dressed ship on the 14th in honor of the birthday of the King of Italy.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Arrived at Shanghai March 8, and went into dock on the 11th. Dressed ship on the 14th in honor of the birthday of the King of Italy.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Canton, China, Feb. 23. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next.

Admiral Davis reports, March 28, that no report had been received from the *Essex* of arrival at Nagasaki. She was sent in search of the crew of the ship *Ramco* or *Panier*, which went ashore on Catherine's Island, Marshall Town, Jan. 2. Her captain and his daughter and twenty-five others reached the shore. The mate and four men started in the long boat for some point to report disaster and secure assistance. They were picked up when eleven days out, near Nansen, by English bark *Catalina*, and landed at Sagon. The mate did not think the others would leave the island where wrecked, but wait assistance.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. On the coast of Corea at last accounts.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Arrived at Canton March 4. Is to be used by Rear Admiral Davis as his flagship after departure of *Richmond*, and until the arrival of the *Trenton*.

OSISPE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. Left Norfolk, Va., April 29, on route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. Passed Cape Henry April 30.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander John F. McGlenssey, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. B. Newman, Lieuts. Jno. A. Rodgers, Wm. E. Sewell, Junior Lieuts. P. J. Milligan, W. B. Caperton, Ensigns V. S. Nelson, B. W. Hodges, P. V. Lansdale, Surgeon A. F. Price, P. A. Surg. A. C. H. Russell, Paymaster George R. Watkins, Chief Eng. L. W. Robinson, P. A. Engr. W. S. Moore, Asst. Engr. W. I. Cathcart, Chas. G. Talcott, 2d Lieut. Marines O. H. Lauchheimer, Pay Clerk Henry Ebers.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. Arrived off Woosung, March 14, from Tientsin. Encountered heavy weather on the passage and lost one of her boats. Was waiting orders at Shanghai. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cabell, of that vessel had been tried by Court-Martial, on the *Richmond*, at Shanghai, March 17.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. A cable announces her arrival at Batavia, Java, April 25, 1884. On her departure from China,

Rear Admiral Davis transferred his flag to the *Monocacy*, and pending arrival of *Trenton* was to visit Canton and then go to Hong Kong, where the *Trenton* would soon arrive.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. A cable from Captain Phythian, May 1, reports her arrival at Hong Kong, China.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commo. Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. Arrived April 9 at Basseterre, St. Christopher, having left Pt a Pitre, Guadeloupe, March 25. The health of the officers and crew was good. The ship expected to leave on a cruise in the trades on April 23, and thence to St. Thomas.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Newport April 29—23 days from St. Thomas. Left St. Thomas April 6. In Lat. 21 01, Long. 67 07, on 9th April, a case of yellow fever appeared, followed by another on the 10th, and another on the 11th, and a very suspicious case on the 14th. Concluded to make a northern port. Yellow fever cases all convalescent. Commo. Luce calls special attention to the skill and zeal displayed by Surgeon A. M. Moore and Lieut. E. M. Romey on these trying occasions. The first and by far the most serious case was that of Comdr. Wise—the only officer attacked. The ship will be towed either by the *Pohatan* or the *Tallapoosa* to Portsmouth, N. H.

With regard to the report of yellow fever on the *Portsmouth*, a despatch from Newport to the *New York Telegram*, April 29, says: "The yellow fever scare has made a sensation, and exaggerated reports have been circulated. Dr. Turner, the City Physician, makes the following statement: 'The facts, as received from Dr. Moore, the surgeon of the U. S. training ship *Portsmouth*, are that Captain Wise, a boy and the ship's bugler have had yellow fever. One other case was suspicious. All are now far advanced in convalescence. No yellow fever was acknowledged to have existed at St. Thomas. The attacks occurred on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of April, and no cases have occurred since. No communication will be had with the shore until it is believed to be perfectly safe.'

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I. Arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, April 1. All well.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. W. S. Hughes, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory Commanding. Left New York Navy-yard, April 24, for the Arctic regions.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Valparaiso, April 16—to sail in a week for Callao.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. At Newport, R. I. **RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At La Union March 25.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Dock foot of 23d Street, East River, New York.

Will leave New York about the 7th of May, on her annual cruise to European waters. She has lately been thoroughly overhauled in her hull. The gun deck has been laid new with handsome yellow pine plank, and the berth or upper deck oak. The cruise this year, which will be longer than heretofore, will be up the Mediterranean. She has now enrolled upward of 100 boys, and some additions will, no doubt, be made to her crew list before she sails. The studies of the boys will consist, when at sea, of exercises in seamanship and the theory and practice of navigation. The stores, provisions, etc., are going on board, and barrels of beef, tons of coal and cords of sawed wood littered the wharf. A score of boys were busy handling the freight from the wharf in through the side ports on board the ship, and their rollicking devil-me-care boyish actions at their task made things appear stirring and brisk as a gale of wind. Many of the boys are now on leave of absence, but they are coming back fast. Lieut. Berry is quoted in the *Telegram*, as saying: "We shall leave, I think, about the 7th of May, and, as usual, go first through the Sound to New London, remain there a few days, and then sail for the Straits of Gibraltar, thence up the Mediterranean to Genoa. The voyage will take three months' time." Capt. E. M. Shepard is in command, and Lieut. R. M. Berry, Lieut. C. P. Perkins and Lieut. M. K. Schwenk are the principal officers. Surg. James R. Waggoner looks after the health of the boys.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John P. Merry, commanding. Left Washington April 29, with freight for all the Eastern yards, except League Island.

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Left the Navy-yard, New York, May 1, for the Arctic seas.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander Winfield S. Schley, Lieut. Uriel Sebree, Lieut. Emory H. Taunt, Lieut. Samuel O. Lemly, Ensign Charles H. Harlow, Passed Asst. Surg. Edward H. Green, and Chief Engineer Geo. W. Melville.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Robert Boyd. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Azar*, *Catkill*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd D. W. Mallan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

We learn that the Pay Corps of the Navy are indebted to the Editor of the *Vallejo Chronicle*, and not to one of his contributors, for the very complimentary article on the War service of the Corps which we recently copied. The Editor of the *Chronicle* says: "No pay officer or any other person outside of the printing office saw the article until it was published, nor was there any contributor or suggestions in the matter. It might have been fuller and with justice added the names of other officers of the corps to those mentioned, had there been time to have shown it to those who would naturally feel an interest in the subject. It was compiled from various naval histories and, in some few of the instances, personal remembrances of the facts. It was prompted solely by the discussion in Congress in which proper credit was not given to the staff corps of the Navy for their services and to show that they not only shared the danger in battle and storm alike with the line officers, but that frequently, and in the most gallant manner, they had rendered services outside of their legitimate duties."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Secretary Chandler has shown foresight, good judgment and high executive ability in the arrangement of the details of the Greeley Relief Expedition. As an instance of this, his order of Feb. 4 last, may be cited, in which, at this early date, he called the attention of the heads of bureaus to the expedition, and suggested that they familiarize themselves with the subject, in order that they might be prepared to do the necessary work without delay."

The Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, which once roamed the seas, a terror to American merchantmen, is now running as a freighter between Glasgow and Savannah. She is called the *Scandinavian*. She was captured by a Federal gunboat and sold after the war was over.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "Mr. Perry Belmont does not agree with Mr. Randall about the Navy. He thinks we ought to have a Navy. He said this evening: 'I was unavoidably absent during the last vote on the Navy bill. I would have voted for the Navy and will do all I can to promote its efficiency—not so much on account of any military necessity in respect to our foreign relations, but because we are fast approaching a low tariff period. There is nothing more certain in the political situation than that fact. It means commerce with the rest of the world and an American merchant marine with a navy to protect it. I can understand protectionists refusing to reconstruct the Navy, for their policy has swept our commerce from the sea. As a low tariff Democrat I am for an American Navy.'

The record of the court martial in the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cabell has been received. Dr. Cabell was tried and convicted on the African station of drunkenness and being absent without leave. The sentence of the court, which was approved by the Rear Admiral commanding the station, was suspension from rank and duty for two years on furlough pay, to retain his present number in his grade, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Gun Foundry Board has been reconvened for the purpose of submitting plans and estimates for a government foundry.

The *Pascale*, at Annapolis, is to be sent to the navy yard, Norfolk, for the purpose of being docked and overhauled, preparatory to her departure for the summer cruise. She will be towed down by the *Phlox* or *Standish*, and the same vessel will tow the *Dale* back to Annapolis.

PATTERNS of the naval uniforms prescribed for both officers and enlisted men, together with specimens of Arctic clothing and samples of food prepared for the Greeley Relief Expedition of 1884, will be sent to England to be exhibited at the International Health Exhibition, to take place at London during the coming month.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton was appointed senior member of a board, and Chief Engineer Isaac R. McNary and Passed Asst. Engineer C. R. Roelker, members, which convened at New York, May 1, at the Delemeter Iron Works, for the purpose of examining the steam pumps at that establishment.

The cases of Cadet Engineers Perkins and Reigra, who were dismissed with a number of others under the act of August 5, 1882, is shortly to be argued in the Court of Claims. It was supposed that the Leopold case settled this question, as far as the Court of Claims was concerned, but as the Secretary of the Navy was dissatisfied with the decision in that case, the Court has been prevailed upon to hear arguments in the two cases just mentioned. The date for trial has been set several times, but, as the Department was not ready, the cases could not be heard, but soon will be, as the Department has about completed the preparation of its argument. Mr. Geo. L. Douglass is the counsel for the claimant.

The New York *Sun* of April 27, 1884, says:

Capt. Johnson and Kirkland and Commander Whitehead sat at a table in the Equipment Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday, and looked at the ancient plans of the building that hung on the wall, or out of the twenty-four-pane windows at the grass that is just now looking very green. Occasionally they looked at Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy, of the Marine Corps, who sat a table writing questions on slips of paper, resting them aloud, passing them on sheets of foolscap, and then recording the answers which Chief of Police Thomas Meagher made to them. The object of the questions was to find out by which the Commission of Naval Officers could find out whether any irregularities had been committed in that Department, and if so whether Chief Clerk Charles Frazer, Receiver Robert Spies, and First-class Rigger John Peters were guilty of them. Frazer and Spies have been suspended, but Peters is still in the discharge of his duties. The questions of Lieut. Murphy, who is the Judge Advocate, brought out that a lot of new rope had been stowed in the basement of the building under a large lot of old rope with the possibility that the whole pile would be carted off and sold. Policeman Meagher told the Commission that he would bring men to testify that they had seen the new rope in the loads of old rope they had carted away to be sold as junk. The new rope was in small coils, without tags or bagging covers. It was mixed in with the old rope. The policeman found nineteen such coils of rope in a lot of fifty or sixty tons of old rope. When the direct examination of the witness was concluded Marine Lieut. G. R. Benson, counsel for the accused, submitted them to the questions in cross examination, submitted them to Mr. Frazer, passed them to the Judge Advocate, who read them, passed them on the foolscap paper, and recorded the answers. The statements of the policeman were not shaken.

The *Tallapoosa* will bring the ten-inch forgings which were brought over by the *Thetis*, from New York to the Washington Navy yard, on her return trip, so that they may be early constructed into ten-inch breech-loading rifles.

The forgings for the Chicago's guns are nearly completed, and await oil tempering previous to being constructed into the battery of the ship. All of the gun carriages for the Chicago are under way.

A DESPATCH of April 30, from Laredo, Texas, says: "Authentic advices from Mexico are to the effect that Gen. Trovino, a few days ago, received a polite intimation to report at headquarters in the City of Mexico, to which he failed to respond. A second and official summons was met with an

expense, whereupon, yesterday, he was given warning that, unless he complied with the summons within 24 hours, he would be taken under guard. General Trevino will not obey, as it means certain imprisonment, and will precipitate a revolution. It is further asserted as a fact that a British steamer, loaded with goods for Vera Cruz, has been ordered by telegraph not to proceed to that port, but to return to her home port, and that the *Whitney*, a Morgan line steamer, has been ordered not to extend her trips to Mexican ports.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant Frank Guertin, to examination for promotion.
Passed Asst. Surgeon James M. Murray, to the training ship *Minnesota*.
APRIL 28.—Naval Cadet J. E. Palmer, to the *Ossipee*.
Surgeon John C. Wice, as a member of the Board of Examiners at Annapolis, Md., May 15.
Passed Asst. Surgeon Rufus H. McCarty, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., May 6.
APRIL 29.—Pay Director Augustus H. Gilman, to duty as Navy Pay Officer at New York on May 15 next.
APRIL 30.—Captain E. O. Matthews and Lieutenant Wm. H. J. Jones, to report to Rear-Admiral Simpson for duty in connection with the Gun Foundry Board.
Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, to the training ship *Minnesota*.
MAY 1.—Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, to special duty to superintend the construction of a crank shaft at the Reading Iron Works, at Reading, Penn.
Lieutenants David G. McRitchie, Robert E. Impey and W. H. Souterland, ordered to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

APRIL 28.—Lieutenant Wm. McC. Little, from the *Ossipee* and ordered to report at the Navy Department.
Lieutenant Jas. D. J. Kelley, from special duty at New York and ordered to special duty for instruction in Torpedo service April 30.
Lieutenant Wm. Winder, from the receiving ship *Wabash* and ordered to instruction in Torpedo service April 30.
Ensign Wm. L. Varnum, from the *Michigan* and placed on waiting orders.
APRIL 28.—Passed Asst. Surgeon J. B. Waggoner, from the Naval School ship *St. Mary's* and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Hartford*.
Passed Asst. Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Naval School ship *St. Mary's*.
Ensign Charles C. Marsh, from duty at the Smithsonian Institution and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.
APRIL 29.—Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell, from duty as Navy Pay Officer at the Navy-yard, New York, on May 15, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.
Assistant Engineer W. B. Boggs, from special duty at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.
APRIL 30.—Lieutenant Chas. O. Allibone, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the training ship *Minnesota*.
Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and granted leave of absence of one year from April 30.

LEAVE GRANTED.

To Professor Edwin Frisby, for one month from April 5.
ORDERED BEFORE RETIRING BOARD.
Lieutenant Wm. McC. Little has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

COMMISSIONED.

Commodore Clark H. Wells, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from April 1, 1884.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Passed Assistant Engineer David M. Palmer, from April 28, 1884.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Greenleaf.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Prof. Edw. Senger (retired list), at present in Rome, Italy, has been extended one year from May 22, with permission to remain abroad.
The leave of Lieutenant Albert J. Dabney has been extended six months from May 10 next.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

MARCH 1.—Lieutenants J. C. Irvine and O. K. Curtis and Passed Asst. Engineer J. J. Barry reported for duty on the Station and were ordered to the *Alert*.
Lieutenant Henry Morrell and Ensign Harry Kimmel were detached from the *Alert* and ordered to the *Richmond* for temporary duty; they were to be transferred to the *Monocacy* upon the arrival of the *Richmond* at Canton.
Lieutenant F. W. Nichols and Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross were detached from the *Alert* and ordered to Canton for duty on board the *Monocacy*.
Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Nicholl, detached from the *Monocacy* and ordered home.
MARCH 3.—Ensign G. W. Denfeld was detached from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Alert*.
Ensign W. G. Hannum, who had been under treatment at the Hospital at Shanghai, was ordered to take passage in the *Richmond* to rejoin the *Monocacy*.
MARCH 12.—Naval Cadet W. H. Chambers was detached from the *Enterprise* and ordered to return home for examination. He arrived at Annapolis April 29.
MARCH 17.—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cabell having been sentenced to two years suspension by a General Court-martial, was detached from the *Palos* and ordered to the *Richmond* for passage to the United States.
Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Palos*.
Rear-Admiral Davis has been directed to send Naval Cadet E. B. Weeks home, his resignation being accepted.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending April 30, 1884:
Jack Cole (late Boatwain's Mate of the *Jeannette*), April 20, Insane Asylum, Washington City.

MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant Geo. C. Reid, to be a captain from April 2, 1884.
Second Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, to be a first lieutenant from April 2, 1884.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

We give the following extracts from the written instructions of Commander Schley to Lieut Emory, just before he sailed with the *Bear*:

The *Bear* being one of the vessels of the Greely Relief Expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, of 1884, as soon as you are, in all respects, ready for the contemplated search, you will proceed with her, under your command, to St. Johns, N. F., using the utmost despatch consistent with safety, reporting your arrival by telegraph to the Secretary of the Navy.

Your stay at St. Johns will be limited to the time actually needed to fill up with coal, to receive on board twenty dogs, with their harnesses; to purchase two pairs of seal-skin boots and one Esquimaux cap for each person of your ship's company, and to make inquiry as to the ice condition northward.

After all the supplies have been obtained, you will proceed, as soon as possible, to Godhavn, Disco, and thence to Upernivik, at which latter place you will await the arrival of the *Thetis*, except in the contingencies hereafter mentioned.

Should you receive information before my arrival that Lieut. Greely, or any of his party, have come as far south as Littleton Island, you will seek the earliest occasion when, in your judgment, it may be safe to attempt the passage across Melville Sound, in order to reach them. This fact you will report to me in a communication to be left at Disco or Upernivik, or both places.

Should you not hear at Disco or Upernivik of Greely or his party having reached Littleton Island, you may proceed beyond Upernivik, if any special circumstances justify such movement; but you will in no case advance into Smith Sound until one of the vessels of the Greely Relief Expedition shall arrive at Littleton Island, or unless some unaccountable delay cause you to believe that no other ship will arrive, in which case you will use your best judgment.

But, in case of your advance beyond Upernivik, it is expected that you will proceed with caution onward to Cape York or beyond, if necessary, to Littleton Island, but in navigating the sea through Melville Sound I would suggest the importance of keeping in with the land ice as the safest and surest means of working north, availing yourself of the local knowledge of your ice pilot, as far as it may be useful. Your search, then, must include the coast and islands from Cape York onward. If it should be necessary to proceed onward before my arrival, you will leave minute information for my guidance in following you.

If the information received should lead to the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his party, you will take them on board and return to Upernivik. In this event you will leave a record of the fact at Littleton Island, Cape Perry, and at Conical Island; and while on your way south, keep a bright lookout for the *Thetis* and *Alert*.

For your information, I would state that the party of Lieut. Greely is composed of twenty-four persons, of whom four are commissioned officers, and the remaining non-commissioned officers and privates.

Lieut. Thomas Cochrane, of the British Navy, who is a guest at the Hotel Brunswick, in speaking to a *Telegram* reporter, said: "I went on board the *Alert* in London. It is the opinion of men well versed in Arctic explorations that she, of all craft, is the best adapted for such work. I was talking with Admiral Farquhar about the vessel, and he is endless in his praise of her seaworthiness and equipments. The *Alert* is without doubt one of the staunchest vessels afloat. You say that it will cost several thousand dollars to fit her out. That is strange, and unfortunate as well. The English Government will be disappointed at that, as he underwent a complete overhauling before leaving the London dock. It may be, however, that your people are more experienced in Arctic matters than we are. Yet I am at a loss to understand it. You know, of course, that the *Alert* has been the farthest north of any vessel, and those who were in charge certainly ought to have known what improvements, if any, were necessary. I know that the instructions of the Lords of Admiralty were that no expense should be spared in making the *Alert* worthy of presentation to your Government. Minister Lowell also took a keen interest in the matter, and went on board more than once while the vessel was being fitted out."

Lieut. Cochrane is correct in regard to the *Alert*. The only foundation for the stories concerning her was the fact that some changes were made to give more storage room.

The *Thetis* duly took its departure for St. Johns on Thursday afternoon, May 1, amid hundreds of good-wishes and good wishes for the successful accomplishment of her mission and her safe return. The N. Y. Navy-yard was crowded with visitors during the day, and as she passed Governor's Island a national salute was fired from Castle William.

At 11 A. M. Secretary Chandler arrived, accompanied by Secretary Lincoln, and was received by Commander Schley, and by Commodore Filibrown. Major-General Hancock arrived soon after, and advantage was taken of this gathering of distinguished officers to photograph a group composed of Secretary Lincoln, Commander Schley, and Secretary Chandler, sitting on camp stools, with General Hancock and Commodore Filibrown standing behind them. Admiral Porter was also among the visitors. A number of ladies, including Mrs. Chandler, came on board with Engineer Melville at noon to take a last look at the ship, and say good-by to the officers and men. The stateroom of the *Thetis* presented a pretty and cozy appearance, with the table set for luncheon, and every available nook filled with flowers. In the fore-cabin the men had also made ready for visitors by decorating the table with a dish of pemmican, which nearly every one tasted and regretted having done so. The bunks were decked out with bunting and flowers. A photograph was taken of the crew, including the French chef and his Chinese assistant, Yong Sing; the men were grouped at the quarter-deck steps and numbered 25. At 1.30 the tug *Catalpa* steamed alongside, and at Lieut. Sebree, the Executive Officer, ascended the bridge of the *Thetis*, and the signal whistle was blown as a notice for strangers to leave. Shortly after the Secretaries and friends left the steamer and preparations were made for starting. At this time the Navy-yard band, which had been playing lively tunes, struck up "Hail Columbia," the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." At 2.15 o'clock the final signal whistle was given, and the order was given to "haul the gangplank ashore." Commander Schley ascended to the bridge and remained there until the vessel left. At 2.20 o'clock the steamship moved slowly away from the bulkhead, and as she did so the crowd, which had been largely increased, set up a great shout, while the ladies present began waving their handkerchiefs. At this moment the crew of the *Thetis* ran up the rigging and set up a loud huzza, waving their round hats. In their eagerness they threw their hats among the crowd on the bulkhead. A salute was fired from the Receiving Ship and steamer whistles shrieked. The rigging of the *Alert* was also manned. As the *Thetis* moved out into the river the band played "Home, Sweet Home."

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

Whilst the Naval Academy cadets were out in the Chesapeake Bay on Saturday last on the *Wyoming*, exercising in gunnery and seamanship practice, under Commander C. L. Huntington and Lieut. Commander H. Elmer, an 8 inch Parrott breech loading rifle gun burst from the premature explosion of the shell, which contained the usual charge of powder. Fortunately no injury was done either to the cadets or the vessel, and only a portion of the muzzle of the gun was damaged. The cadets were firing at a target in the bay when the explosion took place. Gunners practice on the *Standish*, on which a similar accident occurred recently, has

been discontinued for the present. Gunnery and seamanship instruction will continue on the *Wyoming* every Saturday during the term. The *Standish* and the several steam launches will also take part in the nautical drills upon the arrival of the board of visitors to the Academy in June.

Naval cadets Paine, Gauntner, Gatewood, Leopold, and Romnell (?), thesis class of 1884, reported on Monday for final graduation. The evening battalion drills of the naval cadets began on Monday, and will be continued during the week, followed by dress parades.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

An investigation by Treasury Agents was made at Erie, Pa., this week, concerning the Life saving Service and Capt. Douglass Ottinger. The investigation grows out of the publication of an article in the *Evening Herald*, stating that Captain Ottinger had predicted death and desolation from the use of the mortar, which superseded his, for firing a line over wrecked vessels. The complaint was made that he wrote the article. The editor, however, declared that the article was written by himself alone and that the data was not obtained from Ottinger.

The Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Boston, Providence, Newport, New Haven, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, and other cities, have adopted resolutions urging their Congressmen to support House bill 4483, now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce. The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed resolutions to the same effect. Five different bills have been introduced this session to improve the efficiency of the Revenue Marine, but none is received with so much general favor among the officers as this one. A number of memorials signed by the officers serving on different stations have been referred to the committee, asking that the measure be reported intact, and great stress has been laid upon the 3d section, providing for promotion by seniority of rank.

Captain Baker, commanding the Revenue Cutter *Boutwell*, telegraphed from Key West on Tuesday: "Schooner *Winfield* was not stolen as reported, but parted her moorings and drifted ashore near Green Key, Bahamas. No expedition has left or attempted to leave this vicinity since Aguerre left. Reports of filibusters' movements on shore greatly exaggerated."

The following assignments of officers of the U. S. Revenue Marine have been made:

1st Lieut. W. F. Kilgore, to *Str. Dexter*, at Newport, R. I.
1st Lieut. W. D. Roath, to *Grant*, at New York.
1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, to *Str. Washington*, at New York.
1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, to *Str. Fessenden*, at Detroit.
2d Lieut. T. W. Benham, to *Str. Wolcott*, at Port Townsend.

2d Asst. Engr. C. W. Beckwith, to *Str. Stevens*, at New Bern, N. C.

Capt. John Dennett, of the Revenue Cutter *Ewing*, has recently made an improvement on the Eagle revolver, used in the Revenue Marine Service during and since the war, which converts that weapon from its present obsolete pattern into a breechloading rim firing revolver, at a cost of two dollars each.

MR. HEWITT'S ATTACK ON SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, rising to a question of privilege in the House, April 23, said that, on Thursday last, he had made a statement that the Secretary of the Navy had not complied with the law which required him to cover into the Treasury the net proceeds of the sale of condemned vessels. This statement had been controverted, and he had been subjected to criticism. He read the section of law which contained the requirement, and a letter from the Treasurer stating that the money had been deposited by the Secretary of the Navy to the credit of his special account, but had not been covered into the Treasury, though \$200,000 deposited on April 18 was now being covered in. The money had not been covered into the Treasury, but deposited with the Treasurer to the credit of the Secretary of the Navy, and subject to his check. He could have taken the whole of it at any time on his mere check without voucher. The Secretary had exercised a wise discretion by depositing the money with the Treasurer rather than with a private banker, yet it was not in the Treasury, which the law intended. He had felt somewhat humiliated when the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) had brought to his notice the fact that, in an appendix to the Secretary's report, there was a statement that the money had been deposited with the Treasurer. He had gone to every officer of the Treasury, who had the accounts of money covered into the Treasury, and they had told him it had not been covered in. He had not gone to the Treasurer, for the reason that that officer did not keep such accounts. If he were at fault that he had not gone to the Treasurer, it was because the Treasurer was not the person to go to. So far as he had observed, the administration of the Secretary of the Navy had been most creditable. The whole tone of the service had been raised. But the issue was whether a great officer of the Government had obeyed the clear command of the law. He asserted that the Secretary had not.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, defended the Secretary's action and argued that the provisions of law had not been violated. That law required that the net proceeds of the sale should be covered into the Treasury. The net proceeds could not be obtained until all expenditures had been paid for, and this had not yet been done. His deliberate judgment was that every candid man would say that Mr. Hewitt's performance this morning was a mere subterfuge. It was a shifting of position. Last Friday the gentleman had deliberately given the House and country to understand that the Secretary of the Navy was dishonest and corrupt, for what could be more corrupt than that a great public officer should take the people's money and not turn it into the Treasury until after a political election? It was against that sort of infamy and indirection that he (Mr. Calkins) raised his voice. He knew that some gentlemen were so constituted that instead of deliberately walking up and attacking a man fairly, they sprang from an alley at dark of night with an assassin's dagger in hand. He did not like that kind of warfare, and from no man who held the position which the gentleman from New York occupied ought to attack a man indirectly. If he did not make a direct charge common decency and common honesty ought to induce him to keep his mouth closed.

A NEW BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*

The House has passed a bill establishing a "Bureau of Navigation" in the Treasury Department. As there is already a Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, long confusion? Either the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, which has the precedence, should be confirmed, or the other, not established, should be rejected. The fact is, the U. S. Navy and the Revenue Marine belong to each other, and the sooner this is recognized the better for both services. In foreign countries the officers of the Revenue Naval Service are also officers of the Navy.

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THOUGH it is reported that the Mediterranean Station
is to be merged into the North Atlantic Station on the 1st
of June, Secretary Chandler, when asked about the mat-
ter, replied that no such decision had been reached. It
is known that the project of abolishing the Mediter-
ranean Station has been for some time in contempla-
tion. In case it should be combined with the North
Atlantic Squadron, it is generally understood that the
command of the consolidated stations will be given to
Commodore Earl English. If the plan is rejected
Commodore English will doubtless be placed in com-
mand of the European Station when Admiral Baldwin
is relieved.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

HOLDING aloof at all times from partisan politics, in
the narrow sense, the JOURNAL during the twenty-odd
years of its existence has still never failed, we believe,
at the quadrennial approach of a Presidential canvass,
to note and comment upon those features of the con-
test which have a special and distinctive interest for its
professional readers.

In following that custom, it seems to us that the lead-
ing point of personal interest attaching to the present
candidates for nomination, is the universal respect paid
to the head of our War Department. There is some-
thing striking in the universality of this tribute in the
party to which he belongs. The praises given on almost
every hand to the administration of President Arthur are
thoroughly deserved; senators and ex-senators of great
ability and fame have their hosts of adherents for the
Republican nomination; but the remarkable fact is that
among them all there is not one Eastern candidate with
whom the name of Robert T. Lincoln is not eagerly
coupled as that of the possible Vice-President, while
we might perhaps also add that there is not one West-
ern aspirant for the Presidency who does not wish that
Mr. Lincoln were from the East, so that their politi-
cal fortunes might in like manner be joined.

The truth is that the very name of Lincoln is a tower
of strength, and on its possession his party may well be
congratulated. But while to the greater part of politi-
cal managers the name may be all, our Army readers
know that there is a man behind it. To say that he has
proved by far the best Secretary of War since Rawlins,
is but surface praise. No man would be quicker to dis-
claim infallibility of judgment; but in sterling com-
mon sense, in downright courage of conviction, in fidel-
ity to trusts, in conscientious study of duty and prompt-
ness to perform it, Secretary Lincoln has already made
an official record that will be indelible.

We have already referred to the general eagerness of
all candidates of his party whose geographical position
would allow, to link their fortunes with his. The
spectacle recalls that classical story of the military
council, in which each member voted, as first choice,
for himself, while all the votes for the second choice
fell upon the same man, who thus became the com-
mander. Possibly, while in one state of affairs Mr.
Lincoln might become the candidate of his party for
Vice President, in another, as the universal "second

choice," he might be found the best standard-bearer for
the highest place. Should this prove true, we can im-
agine the popular strength of such a candidacy. It is
safe to say that a sentiment of the people would be
stirred such as has not been known for many a year.
Orators would explain that Robert Lincoln possessed
such and such qualities, while opposing orators might
deny them to him; but the thought of the humble
voter might take shape in some such simple form as
this: "Twenty years ago we chose honest Abraham
Lincoln to be our President for a second term. The
bullet of an assassin cut him off from enjoying it, just
as he was about to enter on four years of rest and hap-
piness, after four years of constant toil and anxiety.
His son has grown up, in manliness and integrity a
chip of the old block. We will give him the four years
out of which Old Abe was cheated by murder."

**REMOVING BURDENS FROM AMERICAN
SHIPPING.**

THE House of Representatives, on Saturday, April
26, passed the bill, H. R. 2228, to remove certain bur-
dens on the American merchant and marine and encour-
age the American foreign carrying trade. The bill as
finally passed went beyond its original intention, for
Mr. Cox succeeded in securing, by a vote of 111 to 69,
the addition of this section:

Sec. 20. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be
lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States to import
iron and steel built steamships of not less than 3,000 tons mea-
surement free of duty; and such ships shall be admitted to
American register: *Provided*, That said ships shall be the exclu-
sive property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; *And*
provided further, That such ships shall be excluded from the
coastwise trade.

Mr. Stocum, who had charge of the bill, urged that
its friends should vote against Mr. Cox's amendment be-
cause it would jeopardize the bill. He also appealed
to Mr. Cox to withdraw it, which he refused to do.
Aside from this important addition the bill provides as
follows:

Sec. 14. That in lieu of the tax on tonnage of 30 cents per ton per
annum heretofore imposed by law, a duty of 3 cents per ton, not
to exceed in the aggregate 15 cents per ton in any one year is here-
by imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in
any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in
North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Ba-
hama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, or the Sandwich Islands, or
Newfoundland; and a duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30
cents per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry upon
all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any
other foreign ports. *Provided*, That the President of the United
States shall suspend the collection of so much of the duty herein
imposed on vessels entered from any port in the Dominion of
Canada, Newfoundland, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Is-
lands, the West India Islands, Mexico, and Central America,
down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, as may be in ex-
cess of the tonnage and light house dues, or other equivalent tax,
or taxes imposed on American vessels by the government of the
foreign country in which such port is situated, and shall upon
the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter as often
as it may become necessary by reason of change in the laws of
the foreign countries above mentioned, indicate by proclamation
the ports to which such suspension shall apply, and the rate or
rates of tonnage duty, if any, to be collected under such sus-
pension.

The tax of 40 cents per month for the Marine Hos-
pital is abolished and the system of exacting three
months' extra wages for seamen discharged in foreign
ports. The amount allowed for transporting destitute
American seamen is increased from \$10 to \$20, for
voyages of over thirty days, with such additional com-
pensation as the First Comptroller deems just. A ves-
sel deprived, while on a voyage to a foreign port or
from an Atlantic to a Pacific port, of an officer below
the rank of Master, to supply his place by an alien un-
til the return to its home port. It is also made unlawful
to pay advance wages to a seaman, or to any one for
him. These are the principal provisions of the bill.
Its general purpose is shown by the report of the Com-
mittee, who say:

In devising measures to revive the declining American merchant
marine engaged in the foreign-carrying trade the first step to be
taken is to remove all those burdens and annoyances imposed by
legislation, which increase the cost of sailing the vessels we al-
ready have in this trade beyond the cost of sailing competing
foreign vessels, not subject to such impositions. Obviously few
persons will care to build or buy vessels to enter the foreign
trade in free competition with British vessels so long as such
vessels cannot be sailed to as great advantage under the flag of
the United States as under the British flag.

Until after 1852, when Great Britain, under the lead of her
newly established board of trade, began to revise her merchant
shipping acts in the interest of her merchant marine, her laws
were similar to our own, and the vessels of both nations sailed
under substantially the same conditions. From that time to
the present it has been the policy of the English Government to
remove every burden and extend every facility and encourage-
ment to her merchant marine in the foreign trade, while the
laws of the United States relating to our merchant marine in
this trade remain substantially as they were enacted more than
three-fourths of a century ago.

Your committee are of opinion that Congress would be derelict
in its duty to a great national interest which is so intimately
connected with the prosperity of the people in peace, and so es-
sential to the nation's defence and safety in war, if it did not at
once inaugurate measures looking to the modification of our
shipping laws so as to make them as favorable to an American
vessel sailing under the Stars and Stripes as are the laws of the
United Kingdom to an English vessel sailing under the British
flag.

The laws of the United States relating to our merchant marine
are so extensive and complicated that in order to intelligently
revise them in all their parts and adapt them to existing condi-
tions the services of an official expert in maritime affairs will be
necessary. There are, however, some burdens imposed on our
merchant marine but not imposed by other maritime nations, so
well understood, so clearly unjust and discriminating, whose re-
moval is so generally asked by ship-owners and commercial men
in all parts of the country that their immediate abolition is
unanimously recommended by your committee.

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

THE triumph of French arms in Tonquin appears to be complete. Orders are understood to have been issued for the diminution of the fleet in those waters, while to a message from the Government, asking what further steps in advance were required to make permanent the advantages already gained, the commanding officer has replied that nothing was needed, the bombardment and capture of Honghoa, on the 13th of April, ending the task.

Reviewing the campaign thus ended, it seems to us not only to indicate the course adopted by the French Government, but to point the moral that in all similar cases the vigorous military policy is the wisest. We can recall how within a year all sorts of calamity were predicted for France, should she interfere further in Annam. Much was said of the recklessness with which the Annamese would fight, and China was undoubtedly a mighty spectre of unknown strength, looming on the horizon. France determined at least not to mistake a windmill for a giant; and despite the ominous threats of the Marquis Tseng, she went on with her work. China assembled a corps of observation not far from the disputed region, giving command to her most renowned soldier, and hurried forward work on the ironclads she was having constructed in Germany. She intimated that one and another act would be accepted as a *casus belli*, and France went on committing the successive acts, until the crowning one had been accomplished. China, which has certainly taken long strides of late in military improvement, yet without ever forgetting that discretion is the better part of valor, instead of mobilizing her army and teaching France a terrible lesson, became quiet; and the world learned that, with all China's strength, the famous old Mongolian military device of fighting with gongs to frighten the enemy had not wholly gone out of date, although the instruments now used are gongs diplomatic.

As to the merits of the controversy, while a certain historic suzerainty of the Chinese Emperor in Annam and Tonquin, in the south, is beyond question, it has, practically, become very much like that of the suzerainty claimed over Corea. And precisely as the technical vassalage of the Korean peninsula did not prevent our Government from making a treaty with its ruler as an independent potentate, so France could not submit the redress of her grievances to the obstruction of a purely formal and voluntary allegiance. The foothold in three provinces of Cochin China, which France acquired in 1863, as the result of a military movement to protect Christian missionaries and to punish their persecutors, was followed, ten years later, by the concession to her of the three remaining provinces. The subsequent treaty of 1874 with Tu-duc was distinctly one for a French protectorate over Annam, whose King was recognized as independent; its consideration was French assistance against domestic disorders. Yet, four years later, with Asiatic craft, a bid was made by Annam for Chinese protection in a like emergency, as if in order to make the two superior powers neutralize each other's political claims in the country. This aroused France, and the movements of two years ago were inaugurated. The capture of Hanoi, the subsequent death of Riviere, who was there besieged, and the substitution of vigor for vacillation in a regular campaign, will be remembered. As a result, France wins back a little needed prestige for military enterprise, and commerce will probably be the gainer.

REFERRING to the social ostracism which as a rule enlisted men are obliged to undergo, London *Figaro* expresses its pleasure and surprise at seeing, on a recent occasion, two soldiers in uniform in the dress circle at the Princess's Theatre. Says *Figaro*: "The depreciation of the unpatriotic and inexcusable custom of excluding men from places of public entertainment and amusement solely because they wear that uniform by which they would be elevated in social consideration and not degraded, has clearly had wholesome effect, and the incident mentioned shows that more reasonable opinions are being disseminated, and that better taste prevails. It may be fairly hoped that for every soldier and sailor who conducts himself in a manner worthy of his honorable profession her Majesty's uniform will soon be generally recognized as a passport, instead of being stigmatized as a reproach." We well remember in 1860, at the Drury Lane Theatre in London, the universal stare of astonishment by the audience when a good-looking bombardier of artillery quietly took a seat in the dress circle. It was "fashionable night," and the young soldier evidently had in his civilian days been accustomed to good society, for his behavior was irreproachable. Whether he felt at ease or no we cannot say, as he gave no sign, but those in his vicinity

certainly did not, and several evinced in a decidedly ill-bred manner their sense of the intrusion. But the bombardier sat composedly till the green curtain went down and then left the theatre.

The Militia Committee not having been reached in the call of committees on April 21, it was unable to move the Sewell bill increasing the appropriation for the militia. The next call of committees will be on May 19, when it is expected that the Militia Committee will be unquestionably reached, and the bill be moved. The Committee of the National Guard Association have spent a week at Washington, and have been very successful in their attempts to secure a favorable consideration of the bill by Congressmen. Through its exertions many letters have also been written by those interested in the several States to their members. Many of the leading members of Congress have expressed themselves in favor of the bill, including Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Morrison and Governor Dorsheimer. The members of the New York National Guard will undoubtedly be pleased to hear that the list of Congressmen from their State, who have expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the bill, include Generals Slocum and Rogers and Messrs. Dorsheimer, Porter, Cox, James, Adams, Belmont, Wemple and Muller. In fact there is almost no opposition, and the only difficulty in the way of the passage of the bill is that of reaching it upon the calendar of the House.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has closely followed his order of last week directing the transfer of the 1st Cavalry from the Pacific to the Missouri, and the 2d Cavalry from the Missouri to the Pacific, by an order bringing the 6th Cavalry from Arizona to New Mexico, and sending the 4th Cavalry from New Mexico to Arizona. Doubtless this will be a welcome change to the gallant 6th, which has had a long tour in Arizona, and it is evidence of Secretary Lincoln's and General Sheridan's intention to do what they can, with the means at their command, to do justice to regiments in the matter of stations. The exchanges thus far provided for are the result of the strict economy practiced in order to secure the necessary funds out of the current appropriation for transportation. With a reduction of \$475,000 in the appropriation for next year no changes are probable after the 1st of July, and hence it is desired to make the most of the present opportunity. Aside from this, the spring of the year is the best season for a transfer, and the fiscal year is sufficiently advanced to enable the exact condition of the appropriation to be known. The exchanges in each instance were such as could be effected with the least expense, the special claims of different regiments to a change of station receiving due consideration. Changes of infantry regiments are under consideration, but what regiments will be ordered cannot be predicted. It is the policy of the Department to maintain the strictest possible secrecy in this matter to avoid the inconvenience which might result from a change of programme. It will be remembered that when the proposed change of the stations of the 21st and 10th Regiments of Infantry last year was abandoned no end of inconvenience and ill-feeling resulted.

In the House, on Saturday last, Mr. Cox said: "I ask consent to report, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for present consideration, a joint resolution (S. R. 26) granting permission to Ensign L. K. Reynolds, United States Navy, to accept the decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph from the Government of Austria. It is a unanimous report of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It is to authorize Ensign Reynolds to receive a medal for saving a dozen lives. He has gone off on the Greely Relief Expedition, but the good will of Congress can follow him by telegraph, and perhaps reach him at Halifax or some other place. I have tried several times to get consideration of this joint resolution." Mr. Robinson, of New York—"I must object, unless a very brief statement is allowed. I would do anything for this gallant officer. I am willing to vote the thanks of Congress to him, for he is a deserving young man. He can get more honor from the Government of the United States by our passing a resolution of thanks than he would receive from these ribbons and nonsense of this kind, which are utterly ridiculous in comparison with the approbation of the American people. I want to be heard two or three minutes upon it." Several members objecting, the resolution went over.

THE New York *Herald* says: "Aguero's escape in a little sloop from under the nose of several steamers of the United States is now explained by a statement that the time required to get up steam on the ships gave him

all the start he needed, and the explanation of the need for getting up steam is that economy in the Navy has to be kept to such a rigid point that vessels are never allowed to keep up steam on ordinary service. This explanation should be read in view of an article which we reprint from the *Commercial Advertiser*, showing what may some day be the consequence of that sort of economy. If we are called upon to pay indemnity to Spain for the damages done by Aguero, the people will see how dear such economy may prove."

A SUBJECT of much importance to military men, namely the docking of horses, has recently been under discussion in England, and the views of eminent authorities both for and against the practice have been made public. Mr. Stanley, of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, in a paper argues that docking is essential, not only to the improvement of horses, but because it enhanced their usefulness and consequently their pecuniary value. On the other hand, Principal Veterinary Surgeon Fleming, of the Army, contends that instead of improving the horse it is a decided disfigurement, and that in addition, except in cases of disease or deformity, the operation is not only unnecessary, but, as a mere whim of fashion, is debasing.

GENERAL ROSECRANS presented in the House of Representatives on Monday a petition signed by the following officers of the Army, favoring the passage of a bill to give commissioned officers who have served as captain or a company and regimental staff officer, either in the volunteer or regular service for twenty years, the pay and allowances of the next higher grade:

6th Cavalry—Col. E. A. Carr, Maj. O. H. Carlton, Lt. L. A. Craig, 2d Lt. F. G. Hodgson, Lt. H. P. Kingsbury, Capt. Adam Kracker, 2d Lt. W. W. Forsyth, 2d Lt. Thomas Cruise, Capt. W. M. Wallace, Capt. A. B. Quaffee, 2d Lt. E. F. Wilcox, Capt. G. E. Overton, Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, Lt. G. L. Scott, Lt. W. H. Carter, Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, Capt. H. M. Keedall, 2d Lt. Charles B. Gatewood, 2d Lt. John N. Grass, Lt. H. H. Chacever, Jr., 2d Lt. B. K. West, Capt. D. Madden, 2d Lt. George H. Sands.
3d Cavalry—1st Lt. George A. Dodd, Capt. John G. Bourke, 2d Lt. T. B. Rivers.
1st Infantry—2d Lt. H. M. Roach, 1st Lt. L. P. Brant, 2d Lt. Thomas Connolly, 1st Lt. N. P. Puister, Capt. D. W. Callinan.
Quartermaster Department—Maj. A. J. McGonigle, Maj. A. K. Arnold, Capt. A. W. Williams.
Medical Department—Maj. B. J. D. Irwin.

THE Senate Military Committee, after giving careful consideration to the charges preferred by Col. McDonough against the nomination of Col. Babcock, of the Engineer Corps, finally decided on Tuesday that there was not sufficient ground to warrant adverse action, or even to cause further delay on the nomination, and accordingly reported it favorably to the Senate. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of these charges. All other pending nominations were reported favorably, and have been confirmed. The nomination of Colonel Babcock was considered in executive session on Wednesday; but, as the charges of McDonough were urged against its confirmation by some of the Senators, it was laid over.

THE Court of Inquiry in the case of General Swain will be held with open doors. Colonel Morrow will doubtless be subpoenaed to appear. General Swain in his letter acknowledges Morrow's case as the one referred to in connection with the duplication of pay accounts, and he will be obliged to have him present.

A DESPATCH received early in the week from Madrid says that the American recognition of the flag of the African International Association, with the evident intention of ignoring Portuguese rights, has caused great excitement in Portugal.

THE San Francisco *Examiner*, referring to the charges made by Agent Wilcox, of the San Carlos Agency, against Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d U. S. Cavalry, says:

We have no idea that the charges are true. Capt. Crawford is eminently fitted for the grave duties he has to perform in controlling these savages. He is a soldier who was trained in the field, and has had great experience in Indian warfare. He is sober, brave, and honest, and is of an unexceptional moral character. He has been in the Indian country since the close of the war, and fully understands the nature of the Apaches. Gen. Crook, knowing his good qualities, placed him in command of the San Carlos Agency. It is a part of his duty to see that the Indian Agent deals fairly with them, and gives them all the Government allows. It is his duty, among other things, to see that the Agent does not make a very lean Texas steer of seven or eight hundred pounds weigh twelve or thirteen hundred, as has been a time-honored custom with innumerable Indian Agents. This and kindred things is, no doubt, what troubles Wilcox.

ACCORDING to Ober, whose travels in Mexico have just been published, under the Federal Government of Mexico, the State of Yucatan has its separate Governor and Legislature. . . . The appropriation for the year 1881 for the National Guard was \$25,000. . . . Every man from twenty-one years to fifty is subject to military duty, and may at any time be drafted. He then gets the extraordinary pay of six cents per day, and finds himself in food.

GENERAL AUGUR is evidently determined that proficiency in drill shall, if possible, exist in the Department of the Missouri, for, in a recent order, he directs that "at all inspections of posts the Department Inspector will, in his presence, require every officer to drill his proper command, and should he find any officer not proficient therein, or showing neglect or indifference, he will make special report in his case," and that "at all drills of whatever description, and at target practice, all officers on duty with their companies, will attend, and perform the prescribed duties therewith."

THE annual report of General Sherman to the Secretary of War, for 1883, has just been issued by the Government Printer. It is a volume of 277 pages, and contains the reports of Division and Department Commanders, which are interesting reading, and present a thorough synopsis of Army affairs not to be derived from any other species of military literature.

A BILL, introduced into the Senate this week by Mr. Morrill, appropriates \$25,000 to celebrate the approaching completion of the Washington Monument by a procession from the monument to the Capitol, escorted by Regular and Volunteer Corps, the Washington Monument Society, representatives of cities, States, and organizations which have contributed blocks of stone, and such bodies of citizens as may desire to appear; an oration in the hall of the House of Representatives, on February 23d, 1885, by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the monument in 1848; with music by the Marine Band, salutes of one hundred guns from the Navy-yard, the artillery headquarters, and such men-of-war as can be anchored in the Potomac.

A RECENT number of *Broad Arrow* has a stinging criticism of the policy of the United States Congress towards the American Navy. It says that men possessed of any naval knowledge must laugh at what it calls "America's piddling efforts to obtain an effective, or even a decent fleet." "The English system," the *Broad Arrow* says, "is bad enough, but the American is infinitely worse."

THE Court of Claims, on Monday, decided the longevity pay cases of James H. Vanderlice, and F. C. Lacey, by rendering judgments in favor of the Government, on counter claims amounting to \$1,274.13, and \$106.74, respectively.

FINAL arrangements for the annual meeting of the Cavalry Corps Society, in Brooklyn, June 10, have been made, and on June 11 the veterans will march to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in that city.

THE interest manifested of late in "athletics in the Army," recalls to mind that in 1831 Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, then in San Francisco, compiled and copyrighted for use of the troops in the Military Division of the Pacific an excellent little manual on the "Laws of Athletics and General Rules," Lieut. Totten assigning any funds accruing from its sale for the promotion and advancement of the cause of athletics in the regular Army of the United States. The effort then made has not been without fruit, for we learn that in the Departments of California and the Columbia nearly all the posts have gymnasiums and many athletes among the troops.

COLONEL Fred. Burnaby, who returned to London recently from Egypt, said in a recent speech at Birmingham: "The young English soldier of the present day is in no way inferior, so far as courage is concerned, to his predecessors who have won England's battles in the past—in no way inferior to them in solid pluck, in indomitable courage and determination. But in some ways he is superior; he is superior in intellectual power. Intelligence, the result of education, has caused great changes in the English Army of the last few years, for the soldier of the present day is not a mere fighting machine. He has frequently to think for himself, and even when in possession of his weapon on the field of battle he requires considerable calmness, a considerable amount of intelligence, in order to be able to use it properly, to shoot steadily, not wasting his ammunition and to pick his men. I think the short service system has given the Army fresh life. We live in an age when it is absolutely necessary to popularise all institutions, and short service has popularised the English Army. It has made the soldier feel that he is no longer tied down for a great number of years to serve his country, but he is more or less a free man, and at the

same time it brings him more in harmony with other sections and classes of his fellow men, and especially with the volunteers, the volunteers being, gentlemen, the backbone of our country and the backbone of our Army."

At a meeting of the Military Service Institution to be held at Governor's Island on Wednesday next, May 7, at 3.30 p. m., an interesting paper on "The Army in Connection with the Labor Riots of 1877," by Colonel Elwell S. Otis, 20th U. S. Infantry, will be read. Colonel Otis, who was in 1877 lieutenant colonel of the 22d U. S. Infantry, rendered good service in Pennsylvania during the labor troubles, and had full opportunity to make notes for his present subject.

FOLLOWING the lead of the Republicans of New York, whose action at their State Convention we reported last week, the Republicans of Iowa in their convention, held on Wednesday, adopted the following as part of their platform of principles:

II. We demand of Congress that immediate provision be made for the reconstruction of a Navy adequate to the protection of both our native and naturalized citizens abroad, and of our commercial rights on the high seas, for the defense of our harbors, and for the support of our rank among the nations of the earth.

They also adopted the following:

IV. As the debt of gratitude due to the soldiers and sailors can never be fully paid by the Nation, we demand pensions or bounty lands for all who were honorably discharged from military or naval service in the late war.

The Republicans of Maryland, on Thursday, adopted the following resolution:

V. That it is the duty of the Government to profit by the experience of other maritime nations; and we favor such legislation as will develop and encourage our shipping interests and the establishment of our Navy upon a basis in keeping with our necessities and dignity as a maritime nation.

THE bill to abolish the grade of Assistant Surgeon General of the Army has been reported adversely by the Senate Military Committee, for the reason that a bill has already passed the Senate to change the titles of certain officers of the Medical Department, which, while it does not abolish the office, places the other surgeons with the rank of colonel on the same footing as the assistant surgeon general. It is probable that the bill referred to, which passed the Senate, will be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill when it comes to the Senate, as will also the bill to consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice with the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Mr. Harmer presented in the House on Wednesday a petition signed by the following officers of the 14th Infantry favoring the passage of the bill, No. 2,613:

Lt. Col. H. Douglas, Capt. C. B. Western, 2d Lt. S. J. Mulhall, 2d Lt. Henry G. Cobell, 1st Lt. P. Haason, 1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 2d Lt. Fred. S. Calhoun, 2d Lt. William A. Kimball; Capt. J. C. Worthington, Medical Department.

It may interest British officials, hesitating as to what they shall do for the relief of Gordon, to learn that the proposition which follows was recently submitted to James Gordon Bennett by one of our ex-officers resident in New York, a gentleman of high personal character, independent pecuniary position, and thoroughly experienced and competent in every way: "If Mr. Bennett will undertake to raise the necessary funds, I will agree to take a corps of five hundred picked, reliable American riflemen, under tried and experienced officers (equipped with transportation for the difficulties of the route), and attempt Gen. Gordon's relief in answer to his appeal to the people of Great Britain and the United States. Such an offer as this by Mr. Bennett will spur the English Administration into activity, and redound to the credit of the American people. If it does not accomplish this end, and we go, we can do the work if there is no delay; but time now is everything. I am ready to do my part either in command or under any officer Mr. Bennett may deem fit and proper; I serving without pay, and standing my own personal expenses. There are many experienced officers here who have served in Egypt, and the proper men can, I think, be recruited without difficulty, in answer to Gen. Gordon's appeal."

In response to a written request from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury the Attorney General has decided to take appeal in the cases of William H. Emory and James H. North, recently decided in favor of the claimants. The Comptroller holds that the Act of 1848 does not require, as the Court of Claims contends it does, a new construction to give effect to the Act of 1879, in cases of officers of the Navy. He holds that, without any departure from contemporaneous construction, it gives them the same benefits that the Act of 1848 confers on Army officers. He further holds, con-

trary to the Court of Claims, that the term "discharged," as used in the Act of 1848, does not include resignations, and does not entitle officers who resigned to its benefits. Besides the two points above mentioned there are several other positions taken in the opinion of the Court which the Comptroller thinks should be carefully examined.

THOSE who have seen the gold chevrons worn by non-commissioned officers of the British Army can testify to their neat appearance; and their introduction in our Army, as proposed by Quartermaster General Holabird will, we predict, meet with general favor. The gold lace necessary has been ordered from England, so that the new feature in the uniform will be in use before long. The gold lace used for the chevrons does not soon tarnish, and we are informed by a gentleman who, in days gone by, wore several on his arm, is more economical than might at first be supposed.

Mr. Morrill offered in the Senate on Friday an amendment intended to be proposed to the Army Appropriation bill, providing that Army officers detailed to duty at the Military Academy shall not exceed forty at any one time, being ten more than at present allowed.

THE Secretary of War has directed that the pay of Major Runkle and Lieutenant Charles P. Miller be stopped, as the Court of Claims has decided that they are illegally in the service.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs, on Friday, passed favorably H. R. 1852, to regulate appointments and promotions in Staff of the Marine Corps. The Committee has reconsidered its former action on bill for relief of officers and crew of the U. S. *Monitor* and decided to report it adversely. Mr. Thomas will submit a dissenting report.

LIEUTENANT Emory telegraphs that the *Bear* arrived at St. Johns at midnight, May 1, all well. Will sail Sunday.

THE Secretary of war sent to the two houses of Congress, this week, a communication from Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, urging the immediate appropriation of the deficiency estimated of \$25,093.75 for extra-duty pay to general service clerks who have received none since June 30, 1883. General Hancock says: "This deduction from their small allowance has been the cause of some degree of suffering, most of them being married and having families to support. I understand that an estimate to supply the deficiency has been prepared and submitted to Congress, and I write this to express the hope that speedy action be taken in the matter, to restore to this useful class of men a sum not large in itself, but an actual necessity in this expensive locality."

THE House has passed the Joint Resolution No. 179, authorizing the President to appoint the two sergeants of the Signal Corps to 2d lieutenants who were not promoted for the year 1881 owing to a question having arisen as to whether the sergeants mentioned in the statute authorizing such promotions were sergeants of the Signal Corps proper or of the Army. After considerable delay the Attorney General rendered the opinion that the purpose of the statute was to make the promotions from the sergeants of the Signal Corps. Pending the determination of this question by the Attorney General, however, the year expired, and these promotions could not be made.

THE business of the Rand Drill Company has increased so much that they have been obliged to seek new quarters, and have removed from No. 240 Broadway to No. 28 Park place. Though this change deprives us of very pleasant neighbors, we congratulate them on the growth which compels the change. With the Rand Drill Company go the Manhattan Mining Company and the Randrock Powder Company, who occupy the same offices.

THE Treasury Department informs the Secretary of War that the U. S. Attorney for the State of Kansas has recovered, after a long fight in the Kansas courts, the \$26,411.10 stolen from the late Major Brodhead four years ago. The amount has been covered into the Treasury, and Major Brodhead's sureties relieved from its payment.

THE McBlair case is to be decided in the Court of Claims next Monday. This is the last of the cases involving the right of the President to restore officers to the service by the simple revocation of an order of dismissal or resignation that will be decided by the court this term.

SEC. Lincoln has granted the privilege of purchasing subsistence stores at the military posts in Dakota and Montana during the coming summer to the Princeton College Exploring Expedition.

CHIEF Engineer Wm. J. Lamin, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Thursday.

GENERAL Augur, on Monday, directed Col. L. P. Bradley, 15th U. S. Infantry, to take command of the District of New Mexico on the departure of General Stanley for San Antonio.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN M. CUYLER, Surgeon (retired), U. S. Army, died at his residence in Morristown, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 26, after a long illness, terminating in pneumonia.

Gen. Cuyler was born, March 9, 1810, in Savannah, Ga. His father was Judge Jeremiah Cuyler, a native of New York; and his mother was the grand-daughter of Gen. La Touche, of the French Army, in the reign of Louis XVI. One of his brothers was Richard Cuyler, for many years the president of the Central Railroad of Georgia. Gen. Cuyler was the last survivor of his family of three brothers and seven sisters.

Surgeon Cuyler's classical education was received at Athens College, in Georgia; and he studied surgery and medicine in Charleston, South Carolina. At the age of twenty-four he was commissioned in the Army—April 1, 1834—an assistant surgeon, and continued nearly half a century in the active service of the Medical Department.

Cuyler's early military life was passed at Southern stations, except while he was engaged in the Creek War (1836), the Seminole War (1839-40), and the Mexican War (1846-49). During the latter he became a great favorite with the Army in the field, particularly of Gen. Scott, who so esteemed him that, after the war, in a most complimentary communication, he designated Surgeon Cuyler for Chief Medical Officer of the Military Academy and Post of West Point. Here for seven years (1848-55), he won golden opinions from every one, and endeared himself alike to soldiers, cadets, officers, and all with whom he came in professional or social contact. After his service at West Point he was three years (1855-58), at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the next four (1858-62), at Fort Monroe, Va.—two of the largest posts in the United States.

The Civil War had now begun. Cuyler was a Southern man, educated in Southern sentiments and principles; but, painful as it was to array himself against his compatriots, his rigid sense of duty and his solemn oath of office outweighed all other considerations; hence, with an elevated patriotism and with punctilious honor, he continued faithfully to serve under the revered flag of his country.

Sad to say, his sacrifices made, and his nobility of nature displayed, were not adequately appreciated by the head of the War Department. Secretary Stanton, with his many great administrative qualities, was deficient in the power of justly estimating the pure motives and devotion to principle which actuated a Southern heart like Cuyler's. Instead, therefore, of rewarding his adherence to the Union, the Secretary treated him with distrust, assigned him to secondary duties, and promoted his juniors over his head. This wounded to the quick Cuyler's proud spirit; yet, with a lofty soul soaring above a keen sense of wrong, he toiled on, fulfilling the thought of Rousseau, that "the child on entering life ought to see his country, and, to the hour of his death, see but her."

Upon the termination of the Rebellion Cuyler became the Medical Director of the Department of the East and of the Division of the Atlantic, in which duties he continued till June 30, 1862, when he was retired from active service.

During his long period of Army service he had been promoted a full Surgeon February 16, 1847, with the rank of Major; Medical Inspector, June 11, 1862, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel of Volunteers; Surgeon, June 26, 1876, with the rank of Colonel in the Regular Army; and Brevet Colonel, November 29, 1864, and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for "Faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

General Cuyler, in 1840, married the only daughter of Judge Wayne of the United States Supreme Court, by whom he had two sons, both becoming officers of the Army. The youngest, William, died many years since; and the eldest, James, who was a Major of Engineers, and a very promising officer, died a year ago. Since then, Mrs. Cuyler's only brother, General Wayne, has departed this life. Thus, all the members of General Cuyler's and his widow's families have passed away, except herself and her mother, who live in Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Cuyler has been a confirmed invalid for years; but Mrs. Wayne, a most remarkable woman, now in her ninetieth year, is still in the enjoyment of good health, and with a mind fresh and cultivated as of yore.

General Cuyler was endowed with a physical organization of symmetry and beauty; a mind clear and comprehensive; a heart loyal and guileless; and "the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'" The fascination of Cuyler's manner was felt by all who came within the range of its influence; by soldiers, to whom he was always kind and considerate; by officers, with whom he was ever a genial and welcome companion; by men of business, who quickly recognized his probity of character; by ladies, who in his gracious presence owned the spell of a masculine mind, not less pure and delicate than of the gentler sex; and by children, who saw, in the simplicity of his unadorned nature, a warmth and innocence akin to their own. In the domestic circle he sat enthroned the idol of his family, of whose supreme affection he was the object; and in the social circle he exercised a personal magnetism which won all hearts. Blessed with a sunny temperament and a jubilant spirit, he entered into everyone's joys; and, with a sympathetic soul, shared their sorrows. Loyal in his attachments, he never forgot a tried friend, but grappled him to his breast with hooks of steel. The benevolence of his disposition made him forgetful of injuries, but never forgetful of doing good works;

yet his sensitive nature keenly felt the wound of ingratitude and still more the loss of departed dear ones.

Till the outbreak of the Rebellion, a happier or more cheerful being, than Cuyler, was scarce to be found; but then came the terrible pang of battling against the associates of his youth; the injustice of a superior, obtuse to appreciate the performance of the stern demands of conscience in preference to yielding to the sweet indulgence of sentiment; and finally the loss of friends and family that never were to return. One by one they were taken from him, and when his last son, the staff of his old age, was called from earth, the iron entered into his soul, and the brightness of his life deepened into cloud to which little remained of the silver lining. From this time he pined and withered, and two months since laid down to await his final sleep, and meet his God, in whose mercy and love he trusted with a fervent faith.

Of him I can appropriately repeat what I have already written in another connection: It is difficult, in fitting phrase, to do justice to the beloved and revered memory of such a nobleman of nature as General Cuyler, and to portray his gentle, cheerful and buoyant spirit; his refined courtesy and vivacity of manner; his sweet serenity of temper, abounding humor, and genial conversation; his conscientious candor and ingenuous frankness; his lofty honor, without soil or blemish; his devotion to duty as to a shrine of worship; his fulfillment of pledges and fidelity to every trust; his patience under his many and sore trials; his probity and justice under every temptation; his cheerful confidence and tranquil courage amid difficulties; his love of home and affection for kindred and friends, and, in fine, render due honor to all the varied virtues harmoniously fused together to form this upright officer, who

"bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman."

Geo. W. CULLUM, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. Army.

The funeral of Dr. Cuyler, took place at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, with Generals Hancock, Cullum, Tower, Fry, and Colonels Kendrick, Baylor, McFarlin, and Janeway, as pall bearers.

A FRIEND sends us this further notice of Lieutenant Bloomfield McIlvaine, U. S. N., whose death on the 16th of April has already been referred to here:

Thus has passed away a splendid officer and a loyal man. His career in the Navy was exceptionally promising, and his country can ill afford to lose such men. As a mere boy, at the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Navy as the clerk of Captain, now Admiral Murray, and it is related of him that when a boat expedition was fitted out for a night attack, the lad was indignant because he was not allowed to join it, and he wrote home complaining that his cousin, Captain Murray, had not allowed him to go; to which his brave old father replied, that when the son of anybody else could go Captain Murray could allow his son to go also. Lieutenant McIlvaine passed through the usual services of an officer of the Navy in times of peace. Only once had he the opportunity of proving his manhood under fire, and that was in Admiral Rodgers' expedition to punish the Koreans for the murder or ill-treatment of the crew of an American merchantman, wrecked on the coast of Korea. In the detail for this expedition, it fell to the lot of Lieutenant McIlvaine to command the reserve, but he sought the commander of the expedition and demanded as his right to take a more active part, and at his earnest solicitation he was assigned to the command of one of the companies selected to storm the stronghold of the savages, capture by whom meant torture and death. Lieutenant McIlvaine led his company over the breastworks and was among the first to leap down from the parapet. An account of the fight states: "Lieutenant McKee was the first man to enter the fort. He fell mortally wounded, shot through the body and wounded in the side by a spear, for it was a hand-to-hand fight. It is impossible to say who was second, but McIlvaine was among the first. He had charming traits of character, was affectionate and open-hearted, and his loyalty to his friends was staunchness itself. The Service had not a more gallant man than he, and few who have so many of those qualities of heart and character which make a man respected by all who know him and loved by those who are honored with his intimacy."

He was the eldest son of a large family, and was carefully trained by a pious mother, whose teachings, we feel, have not been lost. He was early and happily married to one who watched him tenderly through a long illness, which he bore with patience and resignation. He was cheerful and hopeful to the last.

A GALLANT soldier of the war, Brevet Major-Gen. Emerson Odycke, U. S. Volunteers, died in New York April 25, 1884. The Tuesday previous, while cleaning a pistol, it was accidentally discharged, the ball penetrating the abdomen. He sank rapidly during Wednesday and Thursday, and died on Friday. His services during the war in Mississippi and Tennessee were distinguished, and called forth on many occasions the commendations of his superiors. Gen. Thomas, in his endorsement on a recommendation from Col. Odycke's immediate commander, Major-Gen. Wood, for his appointment as colonel in the regular service, said: "I consider him (Col. Odycke) one of the most intelligent and competent officers in the service. He is brave and gallant and has distinguished himself on many of the battlefields of the West, and has, by his zeal both in the organization and discipline of his troops, as well as by his heroism on the field, contributed much to secure the success which has so signally rewarded the obstinate and persistent battlings of this Army. Knowing Gen. Odycke's personality, and being fully informed and convinced of his abilities, I do most earnestly request that this appointment may be conferred upon him for his meritorious and gallant conduct in the past, and that his services may not be lost to the Army in the future. . . . I ask for Gen. Odycke's appointment in the Army of the United States, feeling sure that he will do nothing but that which shall reflect credit both on himself and the Army." Since his muster out of the volunteer service Gen. Odycke has resided in New York City engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits. In October last he delivered before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Cincinnati an oration on the services of Gen. Thomas, and last month he addressed the Harvard Historical Society on the campaigns and battles of Chickamunga and Chattanooga. He leaves a wife and one son. The funeral services

took place at the Universalist Church, 5th avenue and 45th street, and the remains were taken, early in the week, to Warren, Ohio, for interment.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL LANGDON C. EASTON, Colonel U. S. Army, on the retired list, died on Tuesday of this week at his residence, in New York, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was in his seventieth year and had been ailing for some time past, but his death was not anticipated. General Easton, in the days of his active career, rendered efficient and distinguished service to his country. He entered the Military Academy from his native State, Missouri, July 1, 1833, was graduated July 1, 1838, and promoted 3d Lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and served through the Florida and Mexican Wars. On July 23, 1839, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, and on March 3, 1847, was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of Captain. On August 3, 1861, he was promoted Major and Quartermaster; until December 1863, remained in charge of the Depot at Fort Leavenworth, then to May 1864, as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, when he was assigned as Chief Quartermaster of the Armies commanded by General Sherman, being present at Chattanooga, Atlanta, the capture of Savannah, etc. For his able services he received the brevets of Brigadier and Major General, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Deputy Quartermaster General, July 29, 1866, and Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, June 6, 1872. Since the war he held several responsible positions, his last being Chief and Depot Quartermaster in New York City. On January 24, 1881, he was retired from active service and has since made his residence in New York City and vicinity. He leaves a widow and six children, two of them by his first wife. The remains were conveyed to West Point, on Friday, and there interred in the presence of a large concourse of Army officers and other friends. General Easton was a quiet and unassuming gentleman, of kindly disposition and popular with all whom he came in contact, and in his official transactions was a model of honorable dealing.

WM. READ, a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1844 (No. 16), and 1st lieutenant 5th Infantry, who resigned July 31, 1850, died at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1881. He served in Mexico during the war with that country, and after his resignation was Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Kentucky Military Institution; then an assistant examiner of patents in the Patent Office, Washington. In 1861 he retired to a farm in Montgomery Co., Md. Of his class there remain, in the order of the graduation, W. G. Peck, Professor of Mathematics, Columbia College, New York; Jos. H. Whittlesey, major U. S. A., retired; Daul. M. Frost, Alfred Pleasanton, Simon B. Buckner, John Truitt, a New Hampshire farmer; Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; James M. Lake, and Henry B. Schroeder, farmers in Maryland. Possibly some of these may have died. Of the other twenty-five members of this class, of which Gen. Hancock is the most distinguished representative, five were killed in Mexico and two during the Civil War, the other nine dying from disease.

JACK Cole, boatswain's mate on the ill-fated *Jeannette*, died on Monday morning in his fifty-fourth year. He had been an inmate of the asylum since June 2, 1882. From the date of his admission to the moment of his death his mind and body were being consumed by his irrational condition. At one time Dr. Godding, the superintendent of the asylum, thought a sea voyage would be beneficial, but the opportunity to send him abroad did not offer, and so his life was passed in singing songs and drawing charts of the Arctic regions. The remains were escorted to the depot April 29, and left on the 4 P. M. train that day for New York.

PRINCESS de Wagram, niece of Bernadotte, King of Sweden, and of Joseph Bonaparte, and widow of the Prince de Wagram, son of Marshal Berthier, the famous aide-de-camp and chief of staff of Napoleon I., who served as a captain with Lafayette in the American Revolution, died at Paris, France, April 27.

MRS. ABERNETHY, widow of the Hon. Geo. Abernethy, of Portland, Oregon, died on Wednesday of this week. The deceased lady was the mother of Mrs. Hodges, wife of Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A. The funeral services were fixed for Saturday from "The Hampshire," 43 West 9th street, New York.

THE death is announced of Sir George Byng, seventh Viscount Torrington, of the family of that unfortunate Admiral Byng who was executed at Portsmouth "for an error of judgment" in 1757.

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, M. D., a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, and who served during the war from November 1862, to June 1864, as an acting assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, died a few days ago at his home in Massachusetts, in his fifty-second year.

SANDFORD B. HUNT, M. D., who served with distinction through the war as a surgeon of volunteers, died April 27, at Irvington, N. J. in his sixty-ninth year.

C. D. C. RHIND, a brother of Rear Admiral Rhind, U. S. N., died at the residence of the latter, in Washington, on Monday, April 28. The funeral services took place in Washington, after which the remains were taken to Coldenham, Orange county, N. Y., for interment.

CAPT. WRIGHT Banks, who served on Gen. Sibley's staff during the war, died April 30 at White Plains, N. Y.

THE STATE TROOPS.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

THE want of community of interest and the consequent lack of concert in action among the militia of the several states, seem to be one obstacle in the way of the passage of the militia bills now before Congress. New York has its own National Guard Convention which is fairly attended, but it was able to secure only a single delegate to the National Convention, at Cincinnati. This is explained by the fact that the State makes no appropriation to pay expenses, and Col. Charles E. Bridge, who consented to go from New York as a delegate at the urgent solicitation of personal friends, had to bear his own charges. But for him New York would have been absent at roll call. The convention naturally looked to New York for advice and assistance and its lack of interest was not readily explained, especially as the importance of the instruction of the entire body of able-bodied citizens of the country, through the medium of the militia, is rapidly gaining favor with all classes and parties all over the country. The Republican State Convention, at Utica, last week, in its platform prominently announces the necessity of fostering the military education as a means of defence of the country, and even the New York Sun has awakened to the necessity of an efficient body of citizen soldiers, calling attention to the fact in a recent editorial in which it states as follows: "Just one month ago the annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States met in Cincinnati to consider the best means of promoting the efficiency of the militia. Its proceedings attracted little public attention and the most meagre comment; but within three days after its adjournment the vast importance of the subject it had been discussing startled the whole country, when a great riot in that same city destroyed scores of lives and threatened enormous damage to property."

After referring to the importance of the militia, the Sun points out the fact that it has hitherto been left with the \$200,000 a year which was devoted to it at the beginning of the century, and then says:

The State of New York is conspicuous for militia strength and efficiency; yet even this State, with a population as large as that of the colonies in the Revolution, has now only eleven thousand uniformed militia. The city of New York stands foremost among American municipalities in militia zeal and enterprise; yet two of her good regiments are now dwindling in numbers and distressed at their prospects, for want of suitable armories. During the civil war this city alone commanded the services of twelve militia regiments, who, in 1863, on a very sudden call, took an aggregate of 8,838 men into the field; but twenty years later, in 1883, the total number of militia present for the brief process of inspection, throughout the whole State, was 8,675. To-day there are but eight regiments in the city, and four of these are comparatively weak in numbers, although the city has nearly doubled in population during the last twenty years. If this is true of a city conspicuous for its militia interest, what must be the case in other cities and States throughout the Union?

The immediate duty of Congressmen in this matter is to give the pending militia bill a fair chance for consideration. So far as the Sewell-Strait bill is concerned, its chief peril is that of being thrust aside through the eager rivalry of bills on other subjects, rather than of encountering any serious hostility to its provisions.

Another indication of indifference among the National Guard of New York to what concerns the interest of the militia as a whole was given when, a short time ago, a circular was issued to every organized company in the State appealing for a subscription of only one dollar towards defraying the *pro rata* State share of the expenses of a committee directed by the convention to go to Washington in behalf of the militia bill now before Congress, and only seven dollars was collected, all coming from separate companies in the country, and not a single answer from any city organization. This state of affairs speaks louder than words and needs no further comments.

And yet New York is the State upon which the first and heaviest blows would fall in case of war, which would be called on for the first and heaviest levies of troops, and which should therefore, together with Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, feel most interested in the question as to having troops sufficiently prepared to be immediately available in case of war.

APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY OFFICERS AD INTERIM.

THE rumors have been numerous that in the case of the vacant Major-Generalship of the 2d Division, His Excellency, Governor Cleveland, intends to wait until the Senate has adjourned, and then appoint a Major-General. Setting aside all criticism as to the courtesy of placing any gentleman and officer conditionally in command, subject to the future views of the Senate to confirm or reject, we call attention to the question of legality, and whether the new Military Code gives that power to the Governor.

The Constitution of the State, the highest law for our government, expressly states, Article XI, Sec. 3, "The Governor shall nominate and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all Major-Generals." The Military Code, as amended in 1883, simply confirms the reading of the Constitution in the following language, Art. V, Sec. 26: "All Major-Generals, except the Adjutant General, shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate." By this it is plain that there can be no Major-General without the approval of the Senate. A somewhat parallel case occurred some years ago under Governor Fenton. Major-General H. B. Duray resigned his commission at a period when the Senate was not in session. The Governor promptly appointed, commissioned and placed in command General Molineux. The senior, Brigadier-General Crook, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, denied the right of the Governor to appoint without the consent of the Senate, and refused to obey the orders of General Molineux, stating it was not from any personal animosity to that officer, but on a question of legality. He was promptly court-martialed for disobedience, but the court was restrained by injunction until the civil courts should settle the question. The case excited some attention at the time as involving a purely military appointment, fraught with the important question of the entire subordination of the military to the civil courts and the power of the Executive. The case was tried in court, carried up to the Court of Appeals, and decided adversely to the Executive, although ably argued and conducted in his behalf by Lyman Tremaine and our present Judge-Advocate, H. C. King.

The commission thus proved to be illegal was filed away with other curiosities and relics by the unfortunate recipient. The matter dropped, and with the change of administration

another officer was appointed with consent of the Senate. In this instance, an officer who had served his country and State faithfully in the field, who had the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, was placed in a false position by no fault of his own, but by the governing power. In the present case not even the excuse of Governor Fenton that the Senate was not in session holds good. General Jordan resigned early in the Fall. The Senate has met since then, is now in session ready to consent or object, and to wait until it has adjourned, would, it appears to us, make any proper feeling officer to whom the position may be tendered decline, under the circumstances.

We cannot believe that there is any foundation for these rumors, or that Governor Cleveland will be misled by bad counsel into any such mistake. If, in his judgment, no name is to be sent into the Senate, well and good. The division has two of the finest brigadiers in the State, and appears to be flourishing under present circumstances, and the senior officer commanding is ably discharging the duties of the office.

CAMP FARE.

It is reported, that in Albany the rate at which the men have heretofore been subsisted in camp (\$1.00 per capita.) is thought too high, and that efforts are being made to obtain a lower rate for the purpose. In this connection we recall a recent rumor to the effect that somebody has offered to take the contract of feeding the men at 30 cents per head. We do not believe that there is any foundation for such a statement, or that if any such proposition had been made the authorities would consider it, but the subject nevertheless appears to furnish an occasion to call attention to the importance of an abundance of well prepared healthful rations as the first requisite for the success of the camp. Economy is well if properly exercised, and it is our opinion also that the men could be fed well at a lower price, but before any steps are taken in the direction of a reduction, the matter should be well considered in all its bearings. It is generally taken for granted that in order to make a man a soldier he must be half starved and live on pork and hardtack, which he prepares at the camp fire, by roasting the former, on the point of his sword or bayonet. This is supposed to give the finishing touch to his military education. In cases of necessity this is proper enough, but there is no such necessity in times of peace, in a camp simply for instruction. On the contrary it is of the utmost importance, especially in view of the voluntary nature of the service of the citizen soldier, that the gratification of his appetite should be well looked after. Anybody who understands the New York National Guard can readily imagine what would become of the camp if the men were not properly fed.

Even in the Army, where it is generally considered that the Government "has the men where it wants them and they cannot help themselves," the feeding system with the present regulation ration is a source of everlasting trouble, the cause of endless disorders; and a perplexing problem, which many a conscientious officer has vainly tried to solve to his satisfaction.

The system of feeding as heretofore pursued at the New York Camp, has given general satisfaction, and should be maintained unless something better can be substituted. The camp has so far been unusually healthy, a fact largely due to the excellent quality of the food, and the regularity with which it was served to the men, and in a hygienic aspect the ration and its preparation are questions of vital importance.

Surgeon Davenport, of Minnesota, in a recent lecture before the National Guard Association, said: "The amount of the State allowance and company fund, determine largely the measure of supply. The food should be that which is likely to be as near as possible the daily diet of the class of men to be fed in the respective companies, abundance, good cooking and cleanliness being the chief desiderata. Variety is necessary and the manner of serving of value relative to appetite and digestion. One of the most common ailments in camp is from overfeeding, induced by the vigorous appetites brought about by the change and exercise. Still, experience has shown that the soldiers have come back usually with renewed digestions as well as refreshed physical and mental vigor."

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—An active season of 18 battalion drills, which began in the 2d week in March, was completed by Companies A, B and C, on Wednesday evening, April 23, under command of Colonel Ward. Dispensing with the usual "warming up" march by fours, the battalion was at once put in motion by the command companies left forward, fours left, and marched across the hall with well preserved front, then formed into column of companies by the command fours right, advanced until the wall in front necessitated a change of direction, passed around the hall, wheeled into line of battle, advanced, broke into column of companies, left in front, again made several changes of direction, formed on left into line by companies and took up the fringes. This whole series of movements was rapidly executed, without halt or break, in prompt and accurate manner, and without blunders on the part of officers and guides, who appeared to have studied the matter up, and were, therefore, well prepared. The men took up the fringes in a way which showed that they knew what they were about, and, under these circumstances, the whole movement turned out a success. The Colonel was evidently satisfied, and, seeing that the command could be relied upon, he repeated the same evolutions in double time with equal success, the advance in line being particularly handsome in point of alignment and touch of elbows, which was never relaxed. The next command was centre forward, fours left and right, and in order to gain distance to the rear, to execute right and left front into line, the right wing performed column right and the left wing column left, marched around the room in this formation, changing directions at designated places, and when the proper point was reached, the double column again united and was brought right and left front into line in accurate regular shape. This was a handsome, showy movement, and evidently well studied up by the instructor, who kept the two separate columns well in hand, and succeeded in bringing them together just at the right moment. Encouraged by his success, he repeated the whole performance in double time, when they were executed with comparatively equal precision. After arrival in line, the fringes were again taken up and executed by file, company, rank and battalion. Of course, at a battalion drill it is not practicable to notice the movements of each individual, and our criticism relates principally to the performance of the officers and guides, and the general effect of the whole, as in nearly all cases there are doubtless individuals who need more instruction, especially in the fringes, but it is due to this battalion to say that the volleys were delivered with promptness and regularity, and that the file firing was taken up with snap, continued with free aim, and promptly and correctly stopped at the command cease firing. The march was then again resumed by a wheel into column of companies, which were directed first to form right and then left front into line, after which the line was again broken into column of companies to execute similar movements faced to the rear, a successful experiment, requiring no criticism. The time for the recall had now arrived, and the battalion was dismissed

after a profitable evening's work of about an hour and a half's duration.

The battalion drills of this season have been conducted solely on an instructive basis and not for show. A regular scale of progressive movements was laid down in the beginning and strictly adhered to, and under the vigorous and sharp supervision, and generally timely and just corrections of the Colonel, the regiment has made reasonable advancement in all that pertains to the duties of soldiers. The Colonel handled the battalion well, his commands were distinct and timely, and, as a general thing, officers and guides were well up in their work. They, as well as the rank and file, carried themselves soldierly, marched steadily, and the whole made the impression of an organization handled under a vigorous military system. We hope the 23d will keep up their progress.

The drill was witnessed by Governor E. H. Murray, of Utah; Generals A. McD. McCook, U. S. Army, and E. L. Molineux and C. T. Christensen, of the National Guard; Col. Chas. E. Bridge, and a host of other prominent military men.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. James Cavanaugh.—Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 2d Brigade, on Tuesday evening, April 23, reviewed the 69th and presented the badges to the marksmen who qualified during the target season of 1883. At 8 p. m. the bugle sounded the assembly and promptly every company marched up stairs in response, being subjected previous to the Adjutant's call to an inspection by the company commanders. The regiment was attired in the old well known red trimmed dress uniform with white cross belts (the service uniform not having yet been supplied) but the old shako had disappeared, and in its stead the regiment appeared to advantage in the new black helmets adorned with gilt spikes in case of the company officers and rank and file, and with waving white plumes for the field and staff. The change was evidently generally regarded with favor. The first performance was a dress parade, during which the regiment made a handsome showing and which passed off in a very satisfactory manner. The men preserved commendable steadiness and executed a very good manual. If called on to point out where it fell short we should say that the officers in the right wing would find it to their advantage to read up about their duties when closing in on the centre after the command parade is dismissed. A new formation for review with an equalization of 16 files front was then rapidly executed, the battalion rendering a handsome present, and the men again behaving with commendable steadiness during the walk around by the reviewing party. In this connection, we should be glad to be informed under what authority the regimental staff hitched themselves to the rear of the Brigadier General's Staff, and followed them in their passage around the regiment. Preparatory to the march in review, the battalion was then put in motion in column of fours, which passed along the hall in superior style to be formed in close column of divisions on the left in the southern part of the hall, the manoeuvre being performed quite promptly under vigilant supervision of the veteran colonel, who was very active, and constantly kept a sharp eye on all the details of the performance. First division right forward fours right was then commanded, the companies forming into line as the place for third change of direction was reached, and passed in review in steady, well aligned ranks. The performance would have been first class if it had not been marred by the failure of quite a number of subalterns to salute the reviewing officer, and conspicuous awkwardness on the part of several other officers in handling their swords. The latter may be excused by lack of practice, but the former is a downright, inexcusable exhibition of ignorance on the part of officers who are supposed to have passed the examining board, and to be familiar with such trivial details of their profession. The review over, the battalion was put into column of fours, and after another successful march in column of fours again performed on the left close column of the division in good shape, and passed across the hall in column of divisions in very handsome manner, broke into column of fours, and received the order to the left close column of divisions, the two first divisions executing their part properly, but the third division to the left immediately at the command march, found itself completely out of distance, and did not make any attempt to close up at the intimation of the commander. Of course, this threw the two rear divisions out of their proper places, and the movement was a failure. Settled at this, the grizzled warrior in command shouted, "Now, see what you have done!" then proceeded to repeat the movement, and at the end had the satisfaction of seeing it properly done. With the men marching well, with steady step, and in an attentive frame of mind, and the company officers evidently trying to do their best, a number of division manoeuvres were executed in satisfactory manner, until when the battalion marched in division front at full distance, the command halt was given, evidently with a view of closing in mass on fifth division. The 3d division again failed to obey the command, and closed up to six yards, thus again throwing the battalion somewhat into disorder and destroying the regularity and general effect of the close in mass on 5th division, which was next ordered. The battalion then wheeled into line by fours for the presentation of the marksmen's decorations, which was preceded by the presentation through Gen. Fitzgerald of a handsome badge to Capt. Cunningham as a token of the esteem of his company (1). The preparations for the marksmen's badge performances were rather tedious, as each recipient was called to the front individually, and the only relief was found in the fact that their number was limited. Gen. Fitzgerald's speech, though brief, was to the point. He remarked to the effect that he regretted that his exhortation of last year to increase the number of marksmen had not been followed, but on the other hand complimented the regiment on its improved appearance in points of discipline, steadiness and tactical skill, recommended unity of action under all circumstances, and expressed the hope that the regiment would continue its present apparent progress so as to become what it should be—one of the best organizations in the city. The General's remarks as to the present condition of the regiment are quite in accordance with facts, and the improvement in its appearance on the present occasion over that when we last saw it as a whole, at the De Long funeral, was quite marked. We desire to call attention to a fault which should be looked after by the Colonel, and that is the carelessness exhibited in many of the companies at the preliminary inspection, so far as the arrangement of the ornaments on the helmets, breast plates, etc., is concerned. In this there should be uniformity, and before a company is turned over to its commander the first sergeant should correct all irregularities and exhibitions of slovenliness in this respect. The fault lies with the system of company instruction, and the Colonel should give the company officers a going over on the subject.

FORTY SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. Geo. Conover, commanding.—On Tuesday evening, April 23, the 47th formed at the armory for strict riot exercise, with 8 com-

mance of 12 files, which is considered a satisfactory turnout for this command in its present condition. Of course Gen. Brownell's tactics governed the movements. Emerging from the armory, street riot order was at once formed, and from that formation the regiment formed flank column, which is an oblong square with company front and the sides of the column marching inside the curb. This formation was retained until Bedford avenue was reached, where the whole street riot tactics were executed, way down to Flushing avenue, and while the execution was not particularly precise and smooth, it was of such kind as to show that the principles were well understood, as in the movements themselves no hitch occurred. The drill occupied about one hour, after which the command returned to the armory in column of companies.

EIGHTH NEW YORK—Col. George D. Scott.—The Eighth gave another practical illustration of riot duty, in Lexington avenue, on Wednesday evening, April 30, under command of Col. Scott. The regiment turned out well under the circumstances, and under the auspicious weather conditions the drill was again a success. The command marched out of the armory, with drums beating, at about 8.30 P. M., and as soon as Lexington avenue was reached it was put into division fronts, and in this formation executed nearly the whole series of movements as laid down in Gen. Brownell's Tactics. Of course, no blank cartridges were used.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The 19th Separate Company, Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel, commanding, held a grand masquerade ball on April 16. Fully 150 couples were on the floor at the grand march. The procession was led by the Mad Turtle Guards with their band, and many ludicrous scenes were presented. Capt. Jack Falstaff Bright led the van, assisted by Drum Major Off-bach Magee. Q. M. Westmore had charge of the orchestra, and the parade marched on to the soul inspiring strains of "We never speak as we pass by." But in a short time the strains of merry dancing music set all feet a-going and continued till the "two small hours." The ball was a grand success financially and otherwise.

On the 23d the 19th Separate Co. had 3 officers and 18 files present for drill. The school of the company, skirmish and bayonet drill and guard mounting were the specialties. We would suggest to Major Haubennestel the propriety of having his bayonet platoon thoroughly sized up before his contemplated visit to Buffalo on July 4.

April 24 the 15th Separate Company, Capt. Berthold Meyers, had 2 officers and 12 files present for drill in the school of the company. Skirmish drill was only slightly practiced. Judging by the way the members of this command wait at all the armory halls they ought to make proficient skirmishers. However, Capt. Meyers is endeavoring to weed out the impedimenta, and may success crown his efforts.

The two Posts of the G. A. R. here are perfecting thorough arrangements for a grand celebration on Memorial Day, May 30. Post Commander Wm. L. De Lacy, of Hamilton Post, Commander Henry Girard, of the Blight Post, and Commander MacCorrac are making strenuous efforts to make the celebration a grand affair. The J. H. Ketcham Post, at Wappingers Falls, will hold separate services at Hyde Park, where some twenty odd soldiers are buried; services will be held at the Union Church, and Col. E. J. Courtenay has been invited to deliver an address on the occasion.

At the recent review of the 69th Regiment nobody could fail to notice that the staff of Brigadier-General Fitzgerald consists of as handsome a party of gentlemen as ever wore a uniform, but it was equally apparent that the General might improve some of them by putting on a little more finish of a purely military kind. Some of these gentlemen should know that while their Chief stands at attention it is not proper for them to assume any "stand as you please" attitude, as we regret to say was the case here in some instances. A little more military with the hooking and unhooking of their swords, etc., would not be amiss, especially in the case of one gentleman, who seemed evidently very nervous about the matter, and whose actions at first led us to believe that he had forgotten his sword hook in emulation of a distinguished member of the Governor's staff, who, on a recent martial occasion, turned out minus his hat. The General, who is evidently very anxious to have a good Brigade, and seems generally to be sound in his notions of military discipline, might, could improve his staff with comparatively little effort.

Decoration Day will be celebrated in the usual manner, and the committee, of which Capt. F. P. Earle, of the 2d Battery, is Treasurer, have issued a circular for contributions for this purpose.

The efforts of the 22d Regiment towards a new armory are kept up with the old energy, and the lists of prominent business men whose names have been procured in support of the position measure by yards, and represent hundreds of millions of dollars.

In Brooklyn they are making efforts to light the armories by electricity, a feature which would add much to the facilities for instruction, especially of large commands.

The 23d Regiment is reported in a flourishing condition as to recruiting, and promises to make a good showing at the camp. On Friday evening, April 25, Co. K, 69th Regiment, visited Co. F of the 14th Regiment, at the Brooklyn armory, and both commands had an excellent time.

General Abram Duryee, well known once as the Colonel of the 7th Regiment as well as in connection with the famous Zouaves and the Volunteer Army, celebrated his 70th birthday on Wednesday, April 30. He received numerous honors and congratulations on the occasion.

Lieut. Col. Conover, commanding the 47th Regiment, has made application for the State service uniform.

The 29th Separate Co., of Oswego, gave an exhibition drill on April 24.

The 22d Regiment has been ordered out in full uniform on Wednesday, May 7.

Capt. Daniel Appleton, of Co. F, of the 7th Regiment, publishes the result of his drill and target practice record for the season just closed, which shows that 49 officers and men have attended every drill required, and that 24 have not missed a drill during a number of seasons, varying from two to eight. 17 members have averaged 35 and over during the rifle season, and the Company has been represented in every regimental team competition in the armory; winning the trophy for best teams of five, and standing second in the teams of three. In closing the order he publishes the following extract from a regimental order of Col. Linus W. Stevens, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. Artillery, who was the first captain of this Company, and often spoken of as the father of the 7th Regiment: "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. The good and the brave officer or soldier is always respectful toward his superiors; he feels that in honoring them he does honor to himself and the service. This respect will not be confused to martial obedience, but may be extended to other occasions. It is always the duty of the junior to address or offer first the customary salutation, and of the senior to return such complimentary notice." The Company is full and has several new members waiting for vacancies.

Col. Alfred C. Barnes has assumed command of the 13th.

THE VETERAN RESERVE.

The bill for the creation of a Veteran Reserve was discussed before the Military Committee of the Senate at Albany on April 30. There were present Cols. Clark, Porter and Scott, besides a number of veteran officers. Maj. Gen. Shaler presented the following amendment to the bill: Amend title by striking out word "veteran"; also strike out word "veteran" wherever it appears in bill, Section 1 to read as follows: All uniformed battalions composed of exempt and honorably discharged members of the National Guard, now organized or that may be hereafter organized, shall be known as the National Guard Reserve. Sec. 2 by striking out words "or associations" in first line, and add to the section as follows: But such constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations, and bill of dress for uniforms, and any alteration in the same at any time, shall be

subject to and require the approval of the Commander in Chief. Sec. 3 to read as follows: "Said battalions may be known by the numerical designation of the regiments of which they are exempt members, provided the Board of Officers of the respective regiments shall, by resolution, consent to such use of their numerical designations." Sec. 4, amended by striking out in line six the remainder of section commencing with "but no commission" and insert the words, "and upon filing with the Adjutant General a certificate of a National Guard Division examining board that such officer or officers have been duly examined and found qualified for such commission." Sec. 5, by striking out in line four and after the word "armories" and insert as follows: "but the arms used by the National Guard Reserve shall be of the same pattern and calibre as those issued to the National Guard." Sec. 6, strike out all after the word "invasion" in second line and insert, "and when called into the service shall report to the commanding officer of the division where such service is performed." The commander in chief may also prescribe the number of drills necessary, annually, for the National Guard Reserve and rules and regulations for the inspection and government of the same. Sec. 8, strike out "thirty" and insert "thirty five."

A strong argument was presented against the bill by the above officers, but the strongest points against the passage of the amendment are contained in the remark by Mr. Jackson S. Schultze, who said that under no circumstances would they serve under the orders of the officers of the regiments; but they would take orders from the Governor of the State.

WISCONSIN.

The 4th Battalion has at last been organized, and the city of Milwaukee will probably have a coherent infantry force for the first time in its history. The appointment of Major Mower and his unanimous election are matters of universal congratulation. The Major served throughout the war with the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered out as senior captain. For some years past he has commanded Company E, 2d Regiment, Michigan State troops, and, on his removal to Milwaukee, he has been pounced upon by the senior officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, and placed on duty without so much as a week's furlough. Outside of all question as to the Major's ability as an instructor and commander, the 4th Battalion now plumes itself as having for its head the finest looking field officer in the State. The companies comprising his command will be designated by letter as follows, viz: Sheridan Guard—Capt. J. E. Coogan, Co. A; Kosciuszko Guard—Capt. F. J. Borchardt, Co. B; South Side Turner Rifles—Capt. G. P. Traumer, Co. C; Lincoln Guard—Capt. H. M. Hughes, Co. D.

The recent detachment of Cos. A, D, and E from the 4th Battalion, W. N. G., organized by G. O. No. 4, May 26, 1881, having reduced said battalion from the legal standard, it is hereby disbanded, and its only remaining company—C, Lake City Guard—has been placed upon the list of separate companies.

RHODE ISLAND.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. R. Dennis, quartermaster and commissary general, and Brig.-Gen. John C. Budlong, surgeon general, have been recommissioned by Governor Brown, April 9, 1884.

CONNECTICUT.

The most talked of event in the National Guard just now is the resignation of Colonel Lucius A. Barbour, the well-known successful commander of the 1st Regiment, at the head of which he stood since 1876. Colonel Barbour handed in his resignation last November on account of his inability to properly attend to the affairs of the regiment under the heavy demand on his time by his private business. The resignation was held by General Smith until recently, when he reluctantly forwarded it with a highly complimentary indorsement, in which he states as follows: "The retirement of Colonel Barbour is a loss not only to the 1st Regiment, but to the entire National Guard. The history of his regiment is the best record of his distinguished services. His labors have been performed with a zeal and faithfulness rarely equalled in a regimental commander. His influence has been elevating and the wisdom which he has always displayed will stand as a bright example to be followed, and a stimulus to well doing throughout the National Guard of the State."

"In parting with Colonel Barbour, the undersigned desires to record, personally, his very high appreciation of the marked zeal and ability which he has shown during his long period of service, and also of the kindly, hearty and true soldierly comports with every order emanating from these headquarters which he has been called upon to execute, and it is with great sorrow that he is compelled to part with so faithful an officer and gentleman."

Orders have been issued, recently, disbanding the 2d Platoon of Artillery and discharging the officers and men from the military service of the State. The platoon was organized in Clinton in 1879, but through various causes—the inefficiency of the officers and neglect of the men, who had lost interest—had fallen into such condition that the authorities could no longer retain it in service. A strong petition favoring and urging re-organization was signed by the prominent people of the town.

The Governor has accepted the petition of residents of Bradford for the organization of a platoon of artillery in that town, and orders have been issued from the Adjutant-General's office directing Captain Lee, of Guilford, to proceed to recruit the platoon, and the signers of the petition to elect officers.

A sum, not to exceed \$3,500, has been appropriated for the purchase and grading of a tract of land adjoining the easterly boundary of the State camp ground at Niantic, to become a part of the camp ground.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Gettysburg battlefield has been selected as the site for the next Pennsylvania camp, in August next, by Major General Bartrant, who has chosen a large field of two hundred acres, about a mile south of the town, on the Emmetsburg pike. Upon this field were concentrated the Confederate forces during the three days' fight, when Pender's and Anderson's divisions made their furious attack upon the centre of the Federal line in the attempt to break it. Within a short distance of the spot picked out for the Major-General's headquarters was located that of General Lee, and immediately in the rear of the encampment was the spot from which General Meade directed the movements of his command. Both Lee and Meade's headquarters have been appropriately marked. There will be a parade ground sufficiently large to accommodate the whole division. This will be upon that part of the field where the rebel forces massed. Water will be brought from the town of Gettysburg, which has recently constructed a reservoir. A survey of the camp ground will be completed this week and then the positions of the various regiments will be allotted.

The 1st Infantry paraded on April 19, in commemoration of their 23d anniversary and made a handsome display in point of marching as well as numbers.

Adjutant-General Guthrie has addressed letters to a large number of Congressmen asking their approval of the bill to increase the appropriations for providing arms for the militia forces.

CALIFORNIA.

With regard to a recent drill by the 2d Brigade a critic states as follows: "The 2d Brigade had a street drill last night, in the sense that it was a drill on the street, but it was no street drill in preparation for street fighting. I watched the proceedings with particular attention to the contingency of a riot and failed to see in either any indication that the Brigade was ready for any such contingency. The men marched up and down the street in various formations, but they were given no practice other than might have been given them in a ten-acre lot, with no houses within a mile of them. Besides, the discipline was evidently

bad—the men were whistling and talking in the ranks, and skylarking and damaging their weapons when at 'in place rest.' To be made effective, the brigade should be instructed in practical movements and be transformed into an earnest, thoroughly disciplined fighting force. It is not that yet, nor anything like it."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

Adj. Gen. Finley has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the accusations of misconduct against Col. Frank B. Mott, 4th Regiment, and other officers of that regiment, during the recent riot at Cincinnati. The detail is as follows: Col. E. J. Foy, 17th Regiment; Col. A. L. Conger, 8th Regiment; Col. C. A. Layton, of Governor's staff; Lt. Lt. and Adj. Wm. A. Gage, 8th Regiment. The court will meet at the Armory of the 4th Regiment in Dayton on May 6.

The Norwalk Guards now number sixty members with a dozen applications on file.

The amount subscribed at Cincinnati to the fund for the mother of the late Capt. Desmond, of the 1st O. N. G., killed at the firing of the Court House, to date is \$3,584.

Arrangements are now completed whereby Geauga County is to have a company of Ohio National Guards, with headquarters at Burton.

8th Regiment Notes.—Co. B wants a new dress uniform. It is said the officers of this company are about to resign. Co. D, Wooster, needs a new fatigue uniform. It is expected that Col. Conger will command the brigade of which his regiment (8th) will form a part. T. G. S.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE MILITIA.

The following is General Sherman's letter to Governor Crittenden declining the commission of Brigadier-General of Militia:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your most complimentary letter of the 24th inst., tendering me the commission of Brigadier-General of the National Guard of Missouri, and regret that I cannot accept the same. I am still in the service of the United States on full pay, though relieved from active command, and it would be wrong for me to accept any office, military or civil, which might in the remotest degree prevent the prompt discharge of any duty imposed on me at any moment as General of the Army of the United States. Meantime, however, I am a resident and property holder in the State of Missouri, and shall insist on my full rights as a tax payer, viz., the absolute security of my life and property.

To this end the maintenance by the State of a well-regulated militia is of far more importance than all the politics with which our people are kept in a state of everlasting excitement. The State makes liberal provision for its local police, for its courts, judges, sheriffs, and marshals, for its legislative and executive officers, but foolishly expects its militia, composed of poor young men, to give gratis their time and money; to provide their own armories, uniforms, clothing, arms, and accoutrements, and to respond to the call of the Governor to quell riots and mobs, always caused by some popular clamor or prejudice, whereby they often incur the ill-will of their neighbors and employers, and lose the very bread needed by their families. This should not be, and now is the time to correct this evil, which is universal in the United States.

The State of Missouri is central and ought to be the model State of the Union. I do believe you should urge your Senators and Representatives in Congress to insist that Jefferson Barracks should be rebuilt so as to accommodate a full regiment of United States troops; that these Senators and Representatives should be supported by popular influence to vote for the Slocum militia bill, which will measurably help your "State Guard," and that finally you, as Governor, should call upon the State Legislature to pass a liberal militia bill, supplementing the act extended by the General Government, and to prescribe clearly when and how the militia may act and be protected by the law in the execution of their important office. If you will do these things I will give you the full benefit of any personal or official influence I may possess, which I believe will be greater than if I were to accept the command of a brigade which has no existence in fact, and which has been created by the State authorities with a neglect which would deter any sensible man from entering its ranks. Age, a public service and my present exalted rank warrant me in thus speaking plainly on a subject which now begins to command the earnest attention of every citizen of the United States. With great respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held at Washington, on Wednesday evening next, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Col. J. M. Harlan, U. S. V., now Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court; Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A.; Capt. J. G. McGregory, U. S. V.; Capt. D. McMahon, U. S. V.; Major J. S. Gibbs, U. S. V.; Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. J. Peale, U. S. V.; Capt. L. Hauback, U. S. V.; Col. A. Hopkins, U. S. V.; and Commander H. D. Miley, U. S. N. The Commandery now numbers 242.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery to be held on Wednesday evening next the following applicants for membership will be acted upon: Major Rufus King, late captain U. S. Army; Major T. D. Hedges, U. S. V.; W. S. Wells, formerly 2d assistant engineer, U. S. N.; Major J. H. Walker, U. S. A.; Capt. G. M. Colt, U. S. A.; Major H. B. Masters, U. S. V.; and Lieut. H. G. Carleton, U. S. A. The committee's nomination for officers for 1884-85 to be voted upon at this meeting is as follows: Commander, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, late U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. N., retired; Junior Vice-Commander, Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, late N. G. S. N. Y.; Recorder, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Registrar, 2d Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Floyd Clarkson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Charles M. Pryne, captain U. S. A., retired; Council, Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. N., retired; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Frederick A. Sawyer, U. S. V.; Chief Engineer George W. Magee, U. S. N.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Butler Beck, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Charles B. Langdon, U. S. V.; Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., has been transferred to this Commandery from Pennsylvania.

The Wisconsin Commandery will hold its annual meeting at Milwaukee May 7, when the following ticket will be presented: Commander, Gen. Lucius Fairchild; senior vice commander, Gen. F. C. Winkler; junior vice commander, Capt. Geo. I. B. Blinson; recorder, Capt. James B. Saville; registrar, L. H. B. Harshaw; treasurer, Capt. D. R. May; chancellor, Mr. James Sawyer; chaplain, Capt. Jos. W. Sanderson; council, Col. C. A. Hamilton, Capt. E. Ferguson, Capt. A. B. Houston, Maj. W. J. Dawes and Maj. Chas. H. Ross. At a meeting held April 2, Col. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A., W. H. Upham, formerly 1st Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, and Capt. J. A. Watrous, U. S. V., were elected members of the order.

At Aldershot camp, Eng., experimental clothing of Khaki material has lately been issued. The coat, or tunic, is provided with several pockets, and rows of small receptacles are placed on each breast for holding cartridges. The new clothing will be thoroughly tested during the drill season, under conditions approximating to those of active service. The new dress is intended for all dismounted troops, in peace and war, in temperate climates.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The dynamite with which the Fenians have been disturbing England is now shown to have come from France.

The service mode of picketing horses in the British Army having been found faulty, a trial is to be made this summer of a system lately introduced on the Continent, and said to be very effective.

Lord Hartington has decided that there is no room for a military "head" of the Army Pay Department at the British War Office.

SEVENTY years have elapsed since the memorable battle of Toulouse terminated the Peninsular war, on the 10th of April, 1814. But three survivors of that glorious day are known, and only eight others remain of the Army which Wellington said could go anywhere and do anything.

ANOTHER Chinese ironclad, the *Eben Yuen*, lately completed at Stettin, has made a successful trial trip in the Baltic, and the firing of the four 30½-centimetre Krupp guns in her turrets—two in each—proved to be less destructive to the fittings of the vessel than the firing on board the *Ting Yuen* last year was to the latter ship.

The British Admiralty have given orders to inclose and dredge a sheet of water within Portsmouth harbor, to be used as a torpedo ground wherein to conduct experiments on a more elaborate scale than has previously been possible, the risk of losing these costly machines having deterred their Lordships heretofore from sanctioning their free use in uninclosed water.

The *Saturday Review's* recent comments upon the dynamite war in relation to England's former protection of Mazzini and other conspirators recalls the utterance of the St.

Petersburg News, which said, "England having so long made herself a storehouse for all the political incendiaries of the European continent, will one day learn to her cost that the combustibles which have so often spread terror abroad are equally capable of kindling a conflagration at home."

The Russian Minister of War has submitted to the Emperor a scheme for converting several regiments of dragoons into light cavalry regiments.

At the London Athletic Club's spring meeting held at Stamford Bridge, London, England, April 7, W. G. George ran ten miles in 51m. 20s., beating all records for the distance, including the professional record (51m. 26s.) made twenty-one years ago by Luke Bennett, better known as Deerfoot, by 6 seconds. The extraordinary regularity of pace sustained by the winner may be gathered from the fact that his lap times show that he covered one lap (the first) in 1m. 3s., one lap (the last) in 1m. 11s., one in 1m. 13s., one in 1m. 14 2/5 s., four within 1m. 16s., ten within 1m. 17s., fourteen within 1m. 18s., six within 1m. 19s., and only two occupied 1m. 20s. That he could have done faster had he been pressed may be reasonably inferred from his time for the last lap, and every fresh performance by him only arouses more speculation as to the limits of his wonderful powers. Twenty-four men started.

The London *United Service Gazette* says: "An officer on the active list of the Navy has for some time past devoted himself to the construction of a breech-loading gun on entirely new principles, but being warned (by the example of Col. Hope and others) of the hopelessness of getting any recognition of the merits of his invention from his own Government, he has wisely brought it under the notice of the German and American Governments, and the latter at once deputed a committee to inquire into the matter with a

view to its adoption if found to fulfil all the merits that are claimed for it. We are informed that it does fulfil all those conditions, and has been pronounced the gun of the future. If the officer had approached his own Government, no doubt he would have been made to feel he was a 'misdeedant' and a 'treasonable disturber of the Governmental peace of mind, and told all his time was at the Government's disposal, with a recommendation to mind his own business to wind up with."

A BILL will shortly be submitted to the Italian Parliament making provision for the construction of coast defences. The new works to be constructed are to be armed with the 32 centimetre (12½-inch) breechloader of Gen. Bosset, of which a number have been already placed in the coast batteries of Santa Teresa Alta, near Spezia, in place of the old 24-centimetre (9½-inch) gun. The new gun, with its carriage, will be exhibited at the Turin Exhibition.

A SUBMARINE boat has been built for the French Government by Palmiraux, of Stockholm. The vessel is cigar-shaped, 64 feet long, 9 feet broad, and has an engine of 30-horse power. She may be sunk to a depth of 50 feet and remain under six hours with four persons on board. During a trial which took place on the Malar Lake the boat could be kept in a horizontal position under water by means of the rudder, even when moving at a speed of ten knots. Air is supplied by a cylinder projecting over the water level, and fitted with a spiral stairs. In action the only part of the vessel to be seen is a heavy glass plate of convex form, through which the helmsman may observe the surroundings and steer the boat accordingly.

The *South Eastern Gazette* is responsible for the statement that the success of Weston's five thousand mile walk has brought several non-temperance competitors into the field. A sergeant of the 3d Gloucestershire Regiment,



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(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

(Corcoran Building, E. and Fifteenth Streets Washington, D. C.)

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S.; Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. J. H. Elin, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 15, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., until 11 o'clock, a. m., standard time, on Friday, the 16th day of May, 1884, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Mineral Oil as follows:

at the Jefferson Depot, Indiana, 100,000 gallons;

at the San Francisco Depot, California, 25,000 gallons; all in cases of two 5-gallon cans each.

Deliveries must commence by June 1st, and be completed by June 30th, 1884.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to manner of bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office, and by the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., on application.

RUFUS SEXTON, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen'l, U. S. A.

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PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,

WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY

NEXT, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal., and Pensacola, Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster,

U. S. Marine Corps,

Washington, D. C.

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EL DIAMANTE (Key West), \$7 to \$10 per 100.

HENRY CLAY (Clear Havana), \$5 to \$8.50

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LA CORONA Londres Grand, \$5 per 100.

DULCES AGUAS (Key West) Londres, \$5 per 100.

UNIQUE (Mixed Filler) \$4.25 per 100.

FRAGRANT, \$3.75 per 100.

EL BOL DE ORO, \$3 per 100.

HOLLOWAY & CO.,

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named Northcott, offers himself "on behalf of the brewers and publicans of England, to walk ten thousand miles in two hundred days, subject to military approval, limiting himself to ten glasses of bitter beer and two of sherry per diem, observing Sunday and Good Friday as days of rest," and he hopes "to meet with a good response from brewers and publicans who, by their heavy taxation, are the great supporters of our Army."

The midshipmen of the German Navy have been trained for years on board the sailing frigate *Niobe*, of the Baltic Station. But the favor with which a naval career is now looked upon in Germany has brought such a pressure of applicants in recent years that the accommodation provided has proved quite insufficient. It is the intention to place a second training ship for midshipmen on the North Sea Station, and provision will probably be made in next year's Naval Budget for that purpose. Last year only half the number of candidates could be accepted.

The *Devastation*, the flagship of the French squadron, has been supplied with hydraulic machinery for her heavy guns, and probably is the most powerful ironclad afloat. She has a displacement of 9,639 tons, is 94.86 metres (311.14

ft.) long, and 21.65 metres (71 ft.) broad. Her engines develop 6,200 horse-power, and her armor has a maximum thickness of 38 centimetres (14.82 in.). During a four hours' trial of her engines, a speed of 14.55 knots was attained with a consumption of fuel of 980 grammes (2 1/2 lb.) of coal per hour and horse-power. The vessel is armed with four 34-centimetre (13.26 in.) steel guns in the casemate, and four 27 centimetre (10.53 in.) steel guns on deck, two in the centre, and two at the ship's sides behind armor shields. The *Devastation* also carries six 13 centimetre (5-in.) guns, twelve Hotchkiss revolver guns, and is equipped with apparatus for Whitehead torpedoes.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The commanding officer of one of the French Army Corps has decided that the officers in his army corps shall wear linen unmentionables in the winter as well as the summer. This decision, as a French military journal points out, is not in harmony with the regulations, and will be terribly hard upon officers of from 45 to 50 years of age in the month of December, when the ground is generally covered with frost and snow. The idea of the General seems to be the roughly Republican, and to have risen from a desire to place officers

and men, if not quite on the same footing, in the same pantaloon. But he does not appear to have reflected that the linen overalls worn by the soldier are intended to protect the cloth pantaloon furnished by the State. Perhaps, however, the General wishes the officers also to wear two pairs of trousers, and in this case the dire prognostications of the *Arrière Militaire* respecting the amount of rheumatic pains which this order will engender fall to the ground.

The experiments made in the German Navy with the electric light have so far not been very much in its favor. The new illuminant was supposed to supply a ready means by which a stealthy approach of torpedo boats was to be observed in time and accordingly frustrated. In reality, the circle of light round ships has been found so circumscribed and doubtful that hostile boats were able to approach to within its radius, when the ships supplied sure targets, set off as they were by the electric light. Notwithstanding these adverse experiences, however, the experiments are to be continued with more powerful apparatus.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress to begin work upon the *Great Eastern* very shortly to fit her for her new career of usefulness in Gibraltar Bay as a coal hulk. The project is

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Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
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on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on
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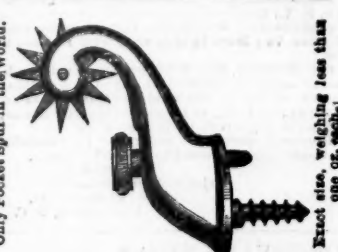
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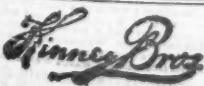
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viewed with favor by the Admiralty, as the bay will no longer be disfigured with the multitude of small coal hulks which now encumber the harbor. The vessel is to have powerful hydraulic cranes on the upper deck, by which the steam colliers from Cardiff and Newcastle bringing the coal will be very quickly discharged, thus saving greatly in cost on the existing system as practiced at Gibraltar. The coal, once on board, will be shot down into the bunker receptacles on board the *Atlantic* and other large steamers taking in their coal alongside. A further advantage is that the *Great Eastern* will give such shelter that coaling from her in the bay will, it is expected, be able to proceed in weather when it is quite impracticable with smaller hulks. She will be fitted with the electric light and the telephone, the distance from end to end of the ship being nearly one-eighth of a mile in length. The exportation of coal last year to Gibraltar amounted to 458,169 tons.

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PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M., of SATURDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885:

Portsmouth, N.H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Annapolis Md.; Washington, D.C.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Pensacola, Fla.

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1884.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. of TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for furnishing supplies to the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedules with specifications of the supplies required can be obtained, and the standard samples seen, at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

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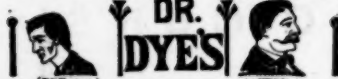
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Mr. CARL STEHR, who is one of our old advertisers as a manufacturer of meerschaum pipes, has been established in New York since 1867, and in Vienna since 1837. Mr. Stehr was one of the first who introduced the manufacturing of these goods here in the Vienna style. He is a thoroughly experienced workman himself; employs only first-class workmen, and uses nothing but first-class material. He has always the latest designs in fancy, ornamental, and plain pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, carved in meerschaum and amber, and is especially prepared to cut any design, monogram, portraits, etc., with accuracy and care. For skill in this kind of work he has been awarded a silver medal at the American Institute Fair, 1870, and a first prize medal at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, at Philadelphia.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

CUTLER.—At Orange, N. J., April 18, to the wife of Lieutenant W. G. Cutler, U. S. Navy, a son.

TEMPANY.—At Fort Riley, Kas., April 15, 1884, to the wife of Veterinary Surgeon John Tempany, 9th Cavalry, a son.

MARRIED.

DENNY—TOMPKINS.—At Thibodaux, La., April 16, WILLIAM FRANCIS DENNY, to Miss FANNIE LEFORD TOMPKINS, grand-daughter of William Wallace Hunter, formerly Commander U. S. Navy.

FREEMAN—REARICK.—At Baltimore, Md., April 21, CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, of Virginia, to KATIE M. REARICK, daughter of Chief Engineer P. A. Rearick, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

COLLE.—At the Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., April 28, of cardiac dropsy, JACK COLLE, one of the survivors of the *Jeannette* expedition.

CUTLER.—At Morristown, New Jersey, April 26, Brevet Brigadier General JOHN M. CUTLER, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

EASTON.—At his residence, 1701 Broadway, New York City, April 29, Brevet Major General LANGDON C. EASTON, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

OPDYCKE.—At New York City, April 25, of traumatic peritonitis, EMERSON OPDYCKE, Brevet Major General of Volunteers.

THOMAS.—At Portland, Me., April 27, 1884, ELIZABETH WHITE GODDARD THOMAS, mother of General H. G. Thomas, U. S. Army, and W. W. Thomas, Jr., U. S. Minister to Norway and Sweden.

WRIGHT.—At Centerville, Md., April 21, in his 67th year, Doctor ROBERT WRIGHT, formerly a lieutenant of the Corps of Artillery, U. S. Army.

ABERNETHY.—On April 30, ANNE, widow of the late Hon. George Abernethy, of Portland, Ogo., and mother of Mrs. Lodge, wife of Colonel H. C. Hodges, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

RHIND.—At Washington, D. C., April 28, CADWALLADER D. COLDEN RHIND, brother of Rear Admiral A. C. Rhind, U. S. Navy.

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Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
April 23, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on May 27th, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the drayage of the Quartermaster's Department in New York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blanks, information as to bidding, terms of contract, etc., can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage," and addressed to

HENRY C. HODGES,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,
May 1, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering fuel, forage and straw required at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept as may be most advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Col. and D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw.

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy, Assistant
Quartermaster's Office, West Point, N. Y.,
April 24, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, May 28, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering on the public wharves or on cars at West Point, N. Y., during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, such quantities of Fuel, Forage and Straw as may be required by the Post Quartermaster there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Forage and Straw," ("or Fuel," at West Point, N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned.

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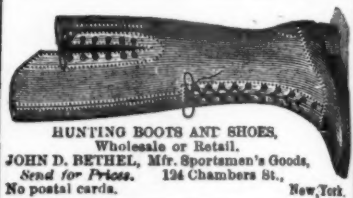
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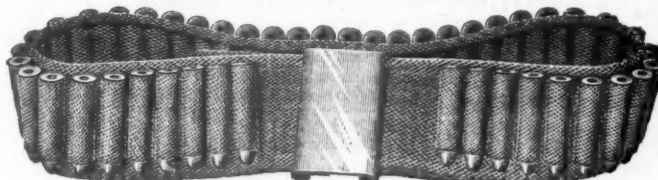
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Many thanks for your prairie-belt and sporting. I have used both of them continually since they came, and find them excel-
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